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WILLIAM MUIR, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

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DR. E. S. HULL,
CAREW SANDERS,
FRANCIS GUIWITS,
A. FENDLER.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Is devoted to the promotion of the
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK
INTERESTS OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

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[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

The Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, in which all
should feel an interest, and about which we
have had some lively editorials and correspond-
ence since it was originated—is now assuming
a form of some consequence. The new build-
ing being erected expressly for its use, is rap-
idly approaching completion, and it naturally
induces those who feel an interest in the ad-
vancement of agriculture in this country, to
devise a plan of work, by which the annual
appropriations shall be made more serviceable
to the farmers than heretofore. The people want
something of more value than dry statistics,
meteorological reports and turnip seeds. It is
all-important that the agricultural press should
be deeply interested in the future welfare and
progress of the Department. The editors of the
Agricultural papers, or some of them at least,
should be enrolled as part of the working force.
The Department wants practical men with brains

to make it a useful institution. The squabble
for the position of Commissioner will very like-
ly be settled early in the coming session, and
then active, useful work can be commenced.

It is very evident that to accomplish any
real good, the Department must have an able
corps of agents scattered in every State and in
foreign countries: and none are more competent
for these positions than those connected with the
Agricultural press. They are men of experi-
ence and ability, and fitted thereby for the
work their labor will originate.

A Division of Field Work should be organiz-
ed without delay, with a competent and prac-
tical man here at the head of it. The agents
should report direct to him. In foreign coun-
tries we want the very best of practical men,
and those who could honorably represent such
a Department, and not men who are mere po-
litical favorites. We have had enough of that
—let us have something now that is substantial.

I can conceive of no better plan than a con-
vention of the editors of the Agricultural press,
to be held before Congress meets, and let them
have for their object a union of sentiment in
selecting a suitable man for Commissioner, and
a plan of work for the department. If they can
unite harmoniously upon a man, the rest is
all plain work.

We also want a man of education and ability
in every county in the United States connected
with this Department, with a small salary, say
\$100 a year, enough to induce him to pay some
attention to the duties involving upon him.—
We want them as much as we need postmasters
and assessors—it is not to be expected that they
will work for glory alone. Their duties will
be light and interesting. As to the expense,
of course it is an item—but is not the Agricul-
tural interests of the country worth a liberal
outlay? Shut up the Freedmen's Bureau, and
give the seven millions expended for that politi-
cal institution to the Department of Agriculture,
and we will have funds enough.

By paying the agents even a nominal sum,
it enables the Department to require of them a
performance of duty, and to perform it prompt-
ly. As the agents must be educated farmers—
and not politicians, as is the case in all other

Government offices—we shall have practical
men, and a few years will show us making lofty
strides, as far as Agriculture and a thorough
knowledge of it in all its branches, is concerned.
Washington, D. C., Sep. 28.

SOWING WINTER WHEAT.

The excessive and long-continued drouth will
cause winter wheat to be put in late, with the
ground most likely in bad order. The young
plant will thus be tender and ill-adapted to
withstand the inclemency of the winter and the
early spring.

The use of the roller to crush the clods will
be found of great value. Drilling in the wheat
from east to west is also a great protection to
the young plant; and on lands where this can-
not be done, use a five-toothed cultivator in the
same direction, or a corrugated roller. A heavy
field roller, with good hickory saplings nailed
round, like hoops on a barrel, eight inches
apart, will be found of service.

Then be sure to use the roller again in the
spring. The small furrows break the cold, bi-
tting winds from the young plants, and the
roller in spring firms the soil round the roots
after the freezing of winter.

We want to use more clover with our wheat,
or the average per acre will come less and less.
Clover is the great conservator of all our lands.
—but of our wheat lands in an eminent degree.

A LAW TO FENCE IN STOCK.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I advocate having a
Stock Law. It is hard for a man to have to
build a fence against his neighbor's stock. It
would improve our stock. It would make our
prairies abound with grain; would settle all
our wild lands. It would indeed be a blessing
to the poor. Some would say, what will we
do for pasture if we have much stock; while
there is wild land it will pay better to herd them
than to fence your farm; if not, is it not easier
to fence pasture than the whole farm.

But I would advocate this Law to remain in
force for a period of ten years—in that time we
could grow hedge, and the money to do this
could be made off the land before the fence is
grown. This, I think, if it is agitated, would

be the opinion of the people, and would become a law.

Again, it takes the best of timber to make rails—this would be saved to a great extent.

Go to a farmer for a straight-grained tree—he will say, No, I want that to make rails. Now, in our small towns, every family must own a pig (generally a sow); after a while it has pigs, and in a short time the town is full of hogs and fleas, and nothing to feed the hogs on—the consequence is, the adjacent farm has to have proof fence.

I have prairie land, but no money, and am not able to improve it. With this law I could go ahead. A great deal could be said in favor of this law, and, it may be, against it. I would like all publishers who favor it, to advocate the law.

A FARMER.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

On the Management of Poultry.

As chickens are the most useful and profitable of all our domestic fowls, the greatest expense and care should be bestowed upon them.

In the first place, the keeper of poultry should procure a large and well-formed fowl, with short legs and round, heavy body. A cross of the Brahma and Black Spanish make the best layers, sitters, and for the table, of either distinct breed.

Hen houses cannot be made too close for winter or too open for summer. By having their houses close and warm in winter, a supply of eggs may be obtained in almost any weather, if the hens are provided with animal food, warm boiled potatoes and Indian meal, with lime, old mortar and plaster.

When warm weather sets in and vermin make their appearance on the hens or in their nests, the hen houses should be closed and an opening left in the roof for rain to fall through, which will cleanse and purify the houses for winter. When the hens are turned out (or before), provide ample accommodations for laying, by getting a number of nail kegs and placing them in out-of-the-way places around the premises, setting the open head opposite fences and houses; drive a stake on each side to prevent rolling. Have coops ready by the time hatching commences. Place each hen in a coop with her young brood, and let them remain two or three weeks according to the weather, for the young chicks to gain strength to follow the mother and resist the rains. Before the hen is put in the coop, she should be thoroughly greased with lard, or kitchen grease from cooking bacon. Clip her wings, to prevent her flying up to roost before the chicks are able to follow.

The best food for all kinds of young poultry is, crumbs of bread, boiled potatoes, meal, and onions, with a sprinkle of pepper. Sulphur added to their food is an excellent thing to expel vermin.

After young poultry are able to swallow whole grains of corn, the ground grain may be discontinued, particularly for ducks, as they are ravenous, and their powers of digestion so great that whole grains are much better than ground.

To economize food, young poultry should have one or two large coops for feeding them, so that a supply may be kept most of the time. If thrown out promiscuously, the old ones will gobble it up before the young can get sufficient. Feeding coops can be made of palings two feet high and covered with boards. Coops for hens and young chicks can be made of laths, and covered with a tight roof of clap-boards, and will last ten or fifteen years. Attention should be given to keeping a full supply of fresh water at all times—the Guinea fowl requires pure water perhaps more than any other poultry.

The disease called Chicken Cholera may be held in abeyance by giving sulphur in their food, and smearing their trough with tar and putting a little in the water. But when the disease has taken hold, it will run its course, and no remedy will avail.

One of the greatest drawbacks to raising poultry is cats and rats. As an illustration, the writer had a hen with twenty young Guinea fowls at his door. A few of them disappeared almost every night, until four only were left.—The mystery of their disappearance could not be solved, until a terrier dog was found scratching under a large box. The box was turned over and the dog seized a large rat. No more Guineas or chickens disappeared. Early in the spring, a large and fat cat was seen lurking about the premises. In a short time, one hundred chickens had been destroyed. The first opportunity the cat was shot, and some poultry-eating pigs removed, and no further loss occurred.

Guinea fowls may be left to their natural instincts—though they do well when nursed by a hen, and are not so much infested with vermin and disease as chickens.

DUCKS.

Young Ducks require but little care after two months have passed. The first six weeks of their existence they should be kept dry and warm; cooped; and tails clipped. They are quite hardy and easily raised after they are two months old.

The Musk Duck is perhaps as good, if not better than any other breed we have. The drake as large as geese. Musk ducks are preferred on account of the little trouble they give, as they go off to themselves, lay, hatch, and come off from under a house or out of old barrels with a large brood—whereas the Poland duck will drop her eggs wherever she may be sitting. The Cayuga Black Duck is a hardy active duck of good size; cross well with the Poland, and, like them, good layers. The Aylesbury Duck, the handsomest of all ducks, and the best flesh, but not so hardy or prolific. The Rouen Duck many think the best of all, on account of their large size, male and female.

All species of domestic duck require the same treatment—that of being kept up, and not allowed access to ponds or streams of water until a certain age.

TURKEYS.

Turkeys are the most delicate of all domestic fowls, and require more care and personal attention than any other. The first eggs laid by turkeys should be set under hens—the advan-

tages are these: If the turkey is not allowed to sit on her first laying, she will commence and lay again, and raise a second brood; but if she hatches her own eggs, she will not probably lay again that season. The hen makes a careful mother, and is not so apt to kill the young turkeys as the old turkey often does by standing upon them, and too stupid to get off at the cries of the young ones. When food is given to a turkey and her young, she will gobble it all, as long as she can swallow; but a hen will not eat until her young are satisfied.

When young turkeys are taken off the nest, each one should have a grain of pepper given it. Feed as directed for chickens, with the addition of garlic tops cut fine and given them—they eat it freely.

The turkey should be confined in a coop until the young brood gains strength to resist the dews and cold rains, then allow them to wander through the fields to catch insects, such as grasshoppers, &c. Fox-tail seed is a favorite food with the turkey. When these articles of food can be had, they do not require feeding and grow rapidly. Old salt barrels make the best nests for turkeys—they exclude rain and sun, and can be placed in secluded spots around the barn-yard.

GAPES.

This is one of the most destructive maladies of chickens and turkeys. There appears to be an immunity against that malady to cottagers, or those who inhabit newly-settled places, where there is plowed ground around the house, or with those who reside immediately on a turnpike road, showing that the early dews and wet grass are the cause of gapes.—The worms may be extracted from the windpipe with the seed stem of blue grass, when the chickens recover immediately—but turkeys are certain to die from the operation. Some writers suppose that feeding on Indian meal is the cause of gapes. The particular food that a chicken eats has nothing to do with creating worms in a chicken's windpipe. There is no doubt in the writer's mind that the only preventive on old grassy farms is to feed early and keep dry, and change roosters every year to prevent in-and-in breeding, and thus give additional stamina to the young. S.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

LAND DRAINING.

The necessity of thorough drainage was forcibly impressed on my mind during the last spring and summer. As my land was too wet in the spring to permit the use of the plow, the weeds got entirely ahead of the corn, which, suffering from the effects of too much water and the weeds, remained very small. When the ground was dry, the weeds could not be exterminated by any other means than the hand and the hoe—hence these efficient implements were used by three persons for about two weeks on twelve acres of corn. Of this land about two acres were naturally dry, on which the corn advanced rapidly and was not materially hurt either by the wet or succeeding dry season.—These two acres yielded about 130 bushels of good corn. The other ten acres, notwithstand-

ing all the hoeing, yielded about 18 bushels per acre of an inferior quality.

The experience of this season, together with the facts laid down by writers on thorough drainage, and the statements of reliable men who have observed the effects of it in Holland and other parts of Europe, have led me to the conclusion that if my land had been drained, the plow could have been used during the intermissions of the rains, saving thereby two-thirds of the labor; that the land would have yielded 400 bushels more, which increased yield would pay the cost of draining the whole piece of land.

Being thus convinced of the necessity of thorough drainage, the question is, How can it be done? Mr. French in his "Farm Drainage" teaches, that stone, lumber, and brush drains are unreliable, as they generally will not serve for more than about two to ten years, and that tile drains only are reliable and permanent.—But where shall we get the tiles? Why, at White Hall, Ills. Yes, if it will pay to lay tiles for which you have to pay from forty to sixty dollars per thousand, and the freight besides.

Now, Mr. Colman, if you can tell where I can get tiles within reach for anything like Eastern prices, you may consider me a subscriber to the *Rural World* for the rest of my life. They are selling for about ten to twenty dollars in the East per thousand. Or can not some good man be induced to make tiles somewhere about St. Louis? Or, if all fails, might it not be a good plan to form a Tile Manufacturing Association. I think it is a much more important desideratum than a "Stock Breeders' Association."

Your silence on the subject has often made me think that you are a disbeliever in thorough drainage. If so, will you please give us your arguments against it. But if you are a believer, please use your influence to furnish us with tiles, and we will bless you as a great benefactor.

Fosterburg, Ill. Dr. C. B.

REMARKS.—We are believers in thorough drainage and its great value on wet land—we have advocated it in our journal for years, and are fully satisfied that it will pay a handsome per cent. on the investment. Tile draining is, unquestionably, the most permanent—but any method is far better than not to drain at all.—

In 1865, we advertised a St. Louis Drain Tile Factory, and it is still in operation. Our friend can obtain full particulars as to cost, &c by addressing H. M. Thompson, St. Louis.

OFFICERS OF THE MADISON COUNTY (ILL.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Agricultural Society, at its meeting on Saturday last, made choice of the following gentlemen as a board of directors: John C. Burroughs, Wm. T. Brown, T. J. Barnsback, Geo. S. Rice, Thos. Judy, V. P. Richmond, Wm. Emert.

The directors elected the following officers: J. C. Burroughs, President; E. M. West, Secretary; Wm. J. Barnsback, Treasurer; Wm. T. Brown, George S. Rice, Robert H. Kinder, Executive Committee.

The subject of renting the grounds was before the Society, and the question of leasing the same, subject to its being open on Sunday for the sale of intoxicating liquors, it was decided, by a vote of 309 to 47, that the grounds should not be leased without restriction of these practices.

FENCING.

An Essay on Fencing and Fence Materials, read by Mr. Richmond, before the Madison County (Ills.) Farmers' Club.

In early days a good rail fence was considered a good fence, and the best we could have, and I believe in many places it is so yet.

When we could have good oak and walnut rails made from old timber at 50 cents per 100, and could put them into the fence for \$1 per 100 more, it was a cheap fence, and the cheapest we could have. Rails, made from old timber will last from thirty to forty years. I think I can show some that were made before I can remember. Now, the timber is principally a second growth, and the rails we have made cost us on the farm from \$5 to \$6 per 100. They do not last more than ten years at most, many not half of that time, consequently the fence needs yearly repairs, and is altogether an expensive fence. In early times the object was to make a fence for protection, without regard to appearances, land being worth but little, half or a whole rod of waste land all around the field was of no consequence, but now times are changed. The waste land occupied by a rail fence around a forty acre field could scarcely be less than three acres, the rent now of which would have bought three or four acres of the same land twenty years ago. Therefore it is best for us to make all enclosed lands pay for enclosing as far as possible, and to do so I would recommend board fences, both for appearance and being after a number of years less expensive, and much less labor to keep fence rows clear of brush, briars and weeds. A good fence, for outside fences is made of four six inch boards, and a good pole well nailed on the top of the posts.

One made of five boards, six inches wide, looks better, but I would rather trust the pole on top. I make my outside fences of sixteen feet boards, with three posts to the panel, making about five feet between posts. I set the widest posts to meet the ends of the boards on, over two and a half feet deep, and pack the earth back hard, the middle post between two and two and a half feet deep. I think best not to break joints. I prefer good white oak posts, cut in the summer, and well seasoned, to any other kinds I have used. Always set post with top end down. My experience is that a post that will last ten years set with top up, the one split from the side of it, and set top down, will last fifteen years. My reason for the difference is that there are no pores for the sap to run down a tree. Sap goes up from the root, hardens into wood in the fall, and does not run back to the root. Set the post as it grew. The moisture from the bottom goes up through the sap pores to the surface of the earth and dries out there; the post being frequently wet through and drying soon decays. The post set top down, having no such pores to carry up moisture, the post is wet on the outside only, and not long at a time. (This is my view, if wrong I would like to be set right. It is by giving our views and receiving others, that we are to perfect ourselves in our calling). Another advantage of board fences is, that inside your own grounds, you can make the fence to suit the stock you wish to keep. Merino sheep can be kept within an enclosure made by ripping two fence boards and making a fence three feet high. Hogs that a farmer ought to be willing to own, will not go over a three-foot fence made of four fence boards. Pine fencing is better than any hard wood. It will not rust the nails so easily, looks better, and when a new post has to be set is easier done.

I saw last fall in Marshall county a very good fence made of five 6-inch boards. The meeting posts morticed and boards lapped in the post; centre posts nailed. To make much fence of this kind one would need a horse-power. A good moveable fence can be made with three

or four fence boards, fastened to four feet strips with clinch nails at proper distances, a temporary post at the end of each panel, driven in a foot or more, will hold it up for some time; it can easily be made, so that by setting it up like a rail fence, it will stand considerable of a wind. Farmers that do not keep sheep do not need much of this kind of fence: if they do the more of it the better.

My experience in kinds of wood for posts may interest you. The first gate post I set on my farm was a white oak top. The tree was cut for rails in 1839; the post hewed out about ten inches square and set in the spring of 1845; the post stands yet with a gate hanging to it. In 1848 I made some paling fence; the posts were hewed square from mulberry and white oak limbs. Last spring I made a new fence on the same line; some of the old posts had rotted off, quite as many mulberry as oak; some oak posts appeared as sound as when set; the posts were green when set. Honey locust, red or slippery elm, sassafras or any of the black oaks will not pay for setting. Black walnut of large old timber will do quite well, but I think any of the white oaks preferable. Green red elm will not last over four years; seasoned, about six years. Honey locust from old timber, seven or eight years; from young timber about two years. Sassafras from four to six years. Don't buy any hemlock poles from the lumber yards for posts; they last about four years. I have tried all the kinds I have mentioned but the sassafras, and I have seen that tried. All kinds of posts last longer on dry than on wet land, and I think it would pay to underdrain each line of posts. To wear out my old rails I am making some six foot panels, alternate with the old ten foot rails, with a three foot worm. Where I want to make it strong I put a pole on the corners and drive a pair of stakes and nail on a cap. The pole can't be thrown off by stock or blown off, and if on both outside and inside corners, it is rather awkward to get over by man or beast. I only make this to use up the old rails; when they are gone I shall make board fences altogether. Any one who wishes to make a fence can calculate cost as well as I can, or better, for he knows how much the teaming will be, therefore I have made no calculation. Of one thing I am sure, and that is, we pay too much for posts. I bought, in 1865, 100 white oak posts, for one school house lot for \$15; the man I bought of hired them made for \$5, and the man made them in one day. About \$3 should have paid him for his work, and \$3 for the timber, and \$6 for the 100 posts would have been enough. Gates are best to swing, if well hung, for constant use; I don't like them too handy, for they sometimes fail to fasten. Let them swing fully open, and catch them on a low post to hold them open; fasten three or five links of chain on the gate post and a hook on the inside of the gate bar to fasten the gate shut. By so placing the hook it cannot catch clothing or harness in passing through. A good gate to be used occasionally can be made like a panel of fence, with clinch nails, to slide back some for the passage of man or single animal; to carry around for the passage of vehicles. It is some work to open such a gate, but not so much as taking down bars or carrying around a badly hung swing gate. No farmer but a very rich one should ever think of using bars; a poor man can't afford the time necessary to put them up and down.

I will take a little of your time to talk about hedges: In very large prairies I think hedges are the thing; if only for a fence, the Osage Orange; if for hedge and fire wood the White Willow. It is not all "humbug" of either; either will do the thing, but not so well as "tree peddlers and agents" will try to make you believe.

I saw a great many miles of Osage hedge last fall, and was very glad when a tall one came between me and the wind some windy days,

These hedges must be a great protection on our large prairies. Like the old rail fence, they occupy too much land for our use, and another objection is the trimming, which must be done and the best time to do it is just when we have most work to do. Farther north, where they have most hedges, they say they can't raise wheat, (I don't believe them,) and after corn plowing they have not much to do, and can take time to trim their hedges.

The White Willow is recommended for hedges. From what I have seen I have no doubt with time and attention a hedge, or rather a line of growing stumps can be raised, that turn large stock. That a good and cheap fence can be made with it I think, very probable. Four years ago this spring I set out 1500 slips. The "peddlers, agents and nurserymen" said stick them out any how and any where, mulch with straw and let them go. Some I set that way and they did go. Straw mulch will kill them. Others I set with some care, but did not cultivate and they made slow growth. Others I set well and cultivated well and they grew well. It will bear cultivation as well as corn. I have trees set ten inches apart over three inches in diameter. "Peddlers" say stock will not eat white willow, but I find horses, cattle and sheep will eat them. The way, in my opinion, to make fence of white willow, is to plant an acre or two, four feet apart each way, 2,560 to the acre, cultivate well and in about six years you will have straight poles large enough to split and nail to posts, and before they are worn out you can cut two more from each stump. I think there is no doubt but that it will last well; tea boxes are made from white willow, and the pieces will lay on the ground about as long as any wood I know any thing of. It is quite tough. I am using a white willow maul handle.

I have lately seen an account of Osier Willow hedge. No doubt it can be made a very handsome hedge, and the trimmings will make your baskets and strings, but stock will eat through in a very little time.

Now you have my opinion of fences. I hope to see the day, and not long distant either, when the farmer who wants to raise grain and no stock need have no fence.

I believe I have no right to keep any stock that I can't keep within an enclosure, and I don't believe I have any right to require my neighbor to make a fence to keep my stock off his grounds. Fencing by compulsion I believe to be an unnecessary expense, especially to the poor man, who in many cases could raise grain and make money, were it not for making fence for the benefit of his neighbors who are able to own stock. I believe too, the counties should fence the roadways as much as they should bridge the streams over which the road passes, all of which is respectfully submitted.

The essay was accepted, and the thanks of the society tendered to the writer.

The discussion was confined principally to the utility of setting posts top down, and the writer's practice of not breaking joints in building plank fence. The latter point met with considerable opposition. The President proposed to use four planks instead of five, the lower one ten inches from the surface of the ground. When the fence is completed, throw a double furrow from both sides, which forms a ridge on which the fence remains, the ditch on either side carries off the wash and prevents the accumulation of water around the posts, so active ordinarily, in rotting them. Twenty per cent is also saved in material. This method can only be adopted to advantage on a comparatively level surface. It has been tried thoroughly in this vicinity with the best results.

Dipping green posts in tar will preserve them but partially, the sap remaining inside will rot it, leaving on the outside a mere shell.

Read the List of Premiums in this number—every one can get up a club.



Shepherd's Dog and Training.

The shepherd's dog is said to be the only animal that is born perfectly adapted for the service of man. As soon as his strength allows he applies himself to the care of sheep, and executes his task with intelligence and fidelity. With very little training he learns to perform the will of his master, and is always an attached and faithful servant.

There are two varieties of the shepherd's dog—one is short haired, black on the back, white on the breast, belly and feet, with tan-colored spots on the cheeks, shoulders and thighs. The second is a large, rough animal, with long hair, in color somewhat resembling the first described. Crosses between these breeds have produced a numerous and varied race, or races of dogs, which are scattered over the world, doing duty in every sheep country.

The shepherd's dog is said to belong to the same family as the celebrated St. Bernard Spaniel. Like this breed he possesses great intelligence and sagacity, combined with courage and endurance.

The Hungarian, French and Mexican shepherd's dogs are evidently of Spanish origin. In Mexico the pups are suckled by ewes, and become so much attached to the flocks that they never leave them except when compelled by hunger to visit the ranche. In the sheep districts of New Mexico the shepherd's dog has become celebrated for the intelligence and promptitude with which he performs the duties assigned him by his master, not only protecting the flock from the attack of wolves, and other *Fera natura*, but contending until death against the Indian marauders who endeavor to take the sheep by stealth or force.

The Scotch Sheep Dog, or Colley, is a light, active animal of great sagacity, and of incalculable use to the shepherds in the Highlands of Scotland, and other mountainous pastures. This breed is pretty extensively diffused in the United States and British America, and is very useful to the farmer, shepherd or drover.

The English Sheep Dog, or drover's dog, is a tailless animal, larger, coarser, and stronger than the Colley. It is very easily trained, and is very well adapted for working among cattle, keeping the herd from straggling when on the road, or the prairie, and acting as an aid to the farmer in the management of his flocks and herds.

The shepherd's dog of any of the breeds we have mentioned, has a natural inclination for working among sheep, but he may be spoiled by improper management, and then he becomes an enemy to the flock instead of a protector.

The shepherd's dog should be full blood, anything else is a great deal worse than useless. Dogs even of the best breeds may be spoiled by neglect or mismanagement in the training.

In training a young shepherd's dog, the services of a well trained experienced dog will be almost indispensable. The ardent temperament of the young dog must be subdued, and there is no better mode of doing so than by compelling him to accompany a well-trained dog and imitate his actions. A long line in the hands of

the trainer, attached to a collar or belt on the neck of the young dog, is generally necessary in the training process. With the aid of this contrivance, the dog may be perfectly subdued, and made to obey all the commands of the trainer. He can be taught to "go away," "come back," "come in front," "come behind," "lie down," "bark," "be quiet," "get over the fence," "stop them," "bring them back," and every other evolution in the field exercise of the sheep dog. The training should commence when the pup is five or six months old. The older the animal is, the more difficult it will be to train him.

A careful, well-tempered shepherd never allows his dog to harass or worry his sheep. He walks his regular rounds quietly, the dog following at his heels, appearing to take no notice of the sheep, and they almost unconscious of his presence. Should anything occur in which the aid of the dog is needed, he is at hand to perform the will of his master. If the sheep break through a fence into forbidden ground, one word from the shepherd is enough, the dog drives them back without causing much alarm. If a sheep break away from the flock, the dog is not allowed to bite it; he is taught to run before it and bark, in order to drive it back to its place.

A dog which has been properly trained will be continually on the lookout for stray sheep, and will of his own accord, visit those parts of the pasture where the fences are the weakest, and where ditches or ravines exist into which the sheep are in danger of falling. Heavy sheep with large fleeces, will sometimes lie on their backs for a whole day or night, being unable to get up. When in this position, instances have occurred of their eyes being picked out by ravens or carrion crows. They are also subject to the attacks of dogs and foxes. A well trained shepherd's dog will find sheep that are in this position, and attract attention to them.

Well trained dogs will not annoy ewes with lambs, nor show any signs of irritation when assaulted by the ewe for the protection of her young. They keep at a respectable distance from quarrelsome rams, not considering it any part of their business to fight with them. They are very watchful at night, especially during lambing season, guarding the lambs from the attacks of foxes and wolfish dogs, and all other intruders.—[Boston Cultivator.]

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

RAISING PIGS.

In selecting breeding sows, the first and most important object should be, to procure a thrifty and docile breed, such as will take on flesh readily with the least food, and be at the same time of a large and growthy nature, and possess the characteristic of early maturity. Sows should not be very large—for an over-grown sow will overlay her pigs and smother them rather than get up when the young pig squeals and gives notice that she is on it.

Breeding sows, if well kept, will farrow twice a year. The proper time is in March and September; and by keeping the boar separate until about four months previous to those months, sows may be made to farrow in those two months. About three days before the sow is expected to pig, she should be put by herself, in order to be kept perfectly quiet and prevent other sows from eating her pigs. Feed her moderately for a few days; increase her feed so as to prevent her straying after food and thus cause the pigs to leave their bed before they have attained sufficient strength.

When pigs attain age and size, the sow cannot afford them all the nourishment they re-

quire of size. juvenil feed foratoes, of a V across pumpk as well One rearing a very they sh in, wit husks bedding On the should til Nov allowe An ex the cor ground ly a s house cause many a sleepi A com food, extra As a cholera West tumin coal a es the ty ho charc spring the m Cas or the Sele purch as the swine The about two v the n then Some less c —on if all free s Cons to los —als confi dust, quan heal atten If th year The with draw

quire for a proper development of form and size. A rail pen should be made to feed the juveniles separate from older swine. The best feed for young pigs, except milk, is boiled potatoes, Indian meal and pumpkins. Feed out of a V shaped board trough, with slats nailed across it, to prevent them getting in. Raw pumpkins are a most excellent food for young as well as older swine.

One of the most important requirements in rearing swine is a hog-house. The hog is both a very hot and chilly animal, consequently they should have a warm and dry place to sleep in, with occasionally a bed of leaves or corn husks; straw should never be given them for bedding, as it creates cutaneous diseases. On the first of May the hog-house door should be closed and none allowed to enter until November. They will be more healthy if allowed or compelled to seek their own lodgings. An excellent plan for a hog-house is to elevate the corn-crib on posts about three feet from the ground, and board it up on all sides leaving only a small door on hinges. Hogs that are housed in winter rarely overlay each other and cause death. But the writer has known as many as twenty smothered in one night when sleeping in the open fields or in fence corners. A comfortable hog house is a great saving of food, as the caloric must be kept up either by extra feed or warm quarters.

As a preventive of the epidemic called hog cholera, which has prevailed throughout the West for many years, the writer has found bituminous coal an antidote; or, what is better, coal ashes—the pieces of coke found in the ashes the hog can more readily masticate. Twenty hogs will eat all the ashes and pieces of charcoal from two grates, and come out in the spring sleek and fine. The more corn is given the more ashes they will eat.

Castration and spaying must be done early, or the stock will be depreciated.

Select the best sow pigs for breeders, and purchase the boar from some other source—as there is no stock that so soon deteriorates as swine from in-and-in breeding.

The proper time to commence fall feeding is about the 15th of September. For the first two weeks give a moderate feed twice per day; the next two weeks near all they can eat; from then until sold or killed, all they can eat. Some farmers think swine fatten faster and on less corn when confined to small muddy pens—on the contrary, they will fatten and on less if allowed a small range, where they can have free access to water, grass and decayed wood. Constant feeding on corn alone will cause hogs to lose in appetite. They need grass and roots—also a dry place to lay down in. But in a confined pen, there is nothing but mud or dust, consequently they have to eat a great quantity in taking their food, a cause of unhealthiness and often death. No one should attempt to rear swine without a clover field. If they have to be fed from the basket all the year, it makes pork a costly farm product. The soiling of swine may be successfully done with a proper rack so low that they can easily draw out the clover. It is preferable to grazing,

as hogs only eat off the head and bloom—whereas, if cut and fed in racks, one-third of the ground in clover will feed them plentifully, and as much to their satisfaction and improvement. After hogs have gleaned wheat fields, a small lot of late oats will improve and hasten them forward for market. Oats is an excellent grain for hogs, causing them to shed off their old and take on a sleek coat of hair.

Unless hogs are kept in a thrifty and growing condition from birth until death, they are unprofitable stock on a farm. When corn is worth one dollar per bushel, it will cost more to fatten a poor hog than he will sell for, because he will eat more than a well kept hog and not weigh at killing time half so much.

To prevent swine rooting up clover, a great many ways have been tried, such as Hog Tamers, and Patent Animal Shears, and cutting rooters—all of which have proved failures in most cases. An open ring, 1½ inches in diameter, inserted as high as it can be got, of large annealed wire, in the rooter, will effectually prevent all injury to pastures, without any detriment to the animal. S.

CATARRH IN HORSES.

Catarrh, or "cold in the head," is an affection of the lining membrane of the nasal chambers and cavities of the head, and consists in either a congestive, or it may be an inflamed state of that membrane, which is followed by an increased discharge of glairy matter from one or both nostrils, and when the mucous membrane of the larynx is implicated, is accompanied by a cough.

Catarrh in horses is of very common occurrence, and few horses under five years old escape an attack of it; in fact, up to that age, they may be said to be predisposed to this affection. The exciting causes are sudden variations of temperature, undue exposure to cold when the animal is in a heated state, as from the too common practice of allowing horses to stand shivering in the cold after a long or fast drive. It is often brought on by keeping horses standing in stables insufficiently ventilated; the foul air so generated is very injurious to horses, and particularly to their respiratory organs. Young horses that are purchased in the country and brought to the city are very liable to catarrh. It appears to be brought about by the change of stabling. If the animal has been running in a strawyard, and is then brought up and placed in a stable where there are a number of other horses, he is almost sure to have an attack. The change should be gradual. The symptoms of catarrh are well marked, and among the first is dullness; when the horse is in the stable he appears dull and languid, and stands with his head hanging over the manger; the mouth is hotter than usual, and the circulation is feeble and somewhat quickened; the hair is staring, as it were standing on an end, and the vessels of the lining membrane of the nose are reddened and injected. When the larynx is involved the least pressure on that part externally will cause coughing. This is what is called the congestive stage, which very quickly passes off, and exudation takes place through the walls of the vessels, giving rise to a discharge from the nostrils, at first watery, gradually becoming thicker and thicker, and of a yellowish color. In some instances the matter becomes pent up within the sinuses of the head, and comes away in large quantities at intervals of three or four hours. Another symptom of catarrh is a watery discharge from the eye, that organ participating in this affection through its connection with the mucous membrane of the nose by means

of the lachrymal conduit. In severe cases the appetite becomes impaired, the secretions are also partly arrested, the bowels are costive, and the feces passed are of a clayey color. The legs and ears are cold, or they may be alternately hot and cold, and the breathing is accelerated. Catarrh in the simple form is a very mild affection, but if neglected or improperly treated, is a prolific source of many other diseases of a more serious nature, as "Pneumonia," inflammation of the lungs; or "Pleurisy," inflammation of the membrane which lines the internal walls of the chest, and which also covers the lungs. Many a horse has a slight catarrh or cold, and he is perhaps driven a distance of ten or twenty miles; at the end of his journey he is put into the stable, he refuses his food, and commences to tremble and shiver, and in a short time begins to breathe heavily. This is the result of catarrh, the inflammation having extended to the chest, and inflammation of the lungs is the consequence, which in many cases proves fatal in three or four days, and all this brought about from only a "cold." Horses suffering from catarrh should not be driven either fast or long, nor exposed to sudden changes of temperature. In the treatment of catarrh, the horse should be placed in a comfortable and well ventilated box, and the body comfortably clothed; the amount of clothing must be regulated according to the state of the temperature; the legs should also be well hand-rubbed and bandaged, the clothing and bandages to be removed twice a day, and the body well dressed over. A mild dose of laxative medicine may be given; and to encourage the discharge, the nostrils may be fomented with warm water several times a day; or the nosebag may be used, partly filled with scalded bran. This is what is called steaming the head and proves beneficial in many cases, when properly used. In using it, care must be taken to allow a free current of fresh air, as horses are occasionally suffocated from the improper use of the nosebag in steaming. In mild cases it is not necessary to use it; sponging out the nostrils will generally suffice. The horse should be fed on food easily masticated and digested, as bran mash, boiled oats or barley, flax seed, &c. When the throat is sore, it should be rubbed externally with mustard, or any mild stimulating embrocation; and a few doses of febrifuge medicine may also be given. If the animal is low conditioned, a subsequent course of tonics is generally attended with benefit.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Miss C. M. B., Holt County.—1st. Ailanthus is not quite hardy here in some seasons—nor do we think it would be of any value as a timber, where poplar, maple, mulberry, and white willow will make fuel with the least possible expense of time. Black walnut, white walnut, and hickory, are slow. It is best to drop the seed two or more in a place where wanted, as they are hard to transplant.

The vineyard is a most appropriate place for a woman "left under the necessity of doing for herself."

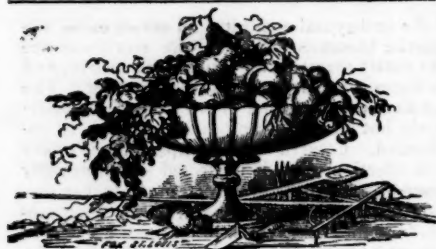
2d. On a quarter of an acre you could set, if square:

- 5 rows of vines 10x8—50.
- 2 rows of raspberries, 2x7—100.
- 2 rows of blackberries, 2x10—100.
- 12 rows of strawberries, 1½x2, 1000.

And strawberries may be set for the first two or three years among the other fruits—800 plants.

3d. These insect operations are always of much interest, and form an appropriate study for a lady, and will be found "a paying investment" in this State.

4th. Not knowing the locality, cannot name an agent; if in this city, it might be done.



HORTICULTURAL.

HOW TO RAISE PLUMS.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I have seen several valuable articles in your journal relative to raising plums and protecting them from the curculio. Among the methods you have recommended, that I now recollect, are planting large orchards of plum trees so as to have enough fruit for the curculio and yourself, also, just as some of us plant out a large lot of cherry trees so as to have cherries enough for the birds and ourselves also.

This is, doubtless, a sure way of raising plums—but some of us have not the means or land to use in that way, and we must seek some other way. The fumigating with tobacco smoke is doubtless an effectual remedy against the attacks of the curculio, as the "little Turk's" oil-factories are known to be very sensitive—but then it has yet got to be demonstrated how often the trees must take a smoke to keep the "Turk" at bay. Who will try the experiment and inform us through the *Rural World*?—Chicken yards, pig yards, and pavements, are well enough, but not always even partially successful.

Now I have made experiments with pulverized unslacked lime, on fine trees that I have, with complete success. I take the burnt lime stone just before I am going to use it, and pound it into a fine dust, and then put it in a loose sack, which I attach to a long pole, and shake and jar this dust early in the morning while the dew is on, over through my plum trees twice a week, from the time they are as big as a pea, till the curculio ceases his depredations. This experiment was completely successful with me, and I have never seen more thrifty trees or finer fruit. I also fancy the lime dust prevents the rot; for, while some of my neighbors lost all their fruit by the rot, my trees were not at all affected by it.

The plum is an excellent fruit, and some way should be devised so that it may be grown and enjoyed. I am anxious to try the *True Chickasaw*, which has the reputation of effectually, or nearly so, resisting the "Turk."

Truly yours, S.

Floyd Co., Ind., Sep. 17, 1867.

FLOWER BULBS.

THE HYACINTH.

From now on, so long as the ground remains open, is the proper time to procure and plant out the various kinds of Dutch Bulbs. The following from "Hovey's Illustrated Guide to Winter and Spring Garden," will be in season, and the directions here given cannot well be improved:

"Hyacinths are among the most beautiful of winter, or early spring flowering plants, adorning alike the parlor, the greenhouse and the garden, with their delightfully fragrant blossoms, of various colors and tints, at a season when few other plants are in flower. They are among the most easily cultivated, growing either in sand, moss, water, or earth, in pots, or glasses, or baskets, producing in either as beautiful spikes of flowers as when growing in the open ground.

Perhaps no flower admits of more varied treatment with equal success: for where there is a desire for some fanciful forms, the hyacinth may be reared in vases, shells, wire work or anything which will contain a few quarts of earth or clean moss; and in this way they may become the most beautiful ornament of the drawing-room.

'Of all the many candidates for popular support,' says a well-known author, 'in the present extended list of garden favorites, there are few receiving more attention at the present time than the hyacinth. By the appearance of its flowers, winter is driven from its last stronghold, and the garden suddenly rejoices in the brilliancy of the summer parterre.' As the crocus retires, come the noble and fragrant hyacinths, glittering like massive crystals, or bending in beauty with their nodding bells.

But we need not further eulogize its beauties only to say, that a flower that has been celebrated by Milton and Shakespeare has a just claim to the epithet poetical.

Season of Planting—The natural period of rest for the hyacinth is from June to October; after the latter period the bulbs then show signs of growing by the swelling and pushing of fresh roots. This indicates the time to plant. Some of the old English florists held the 9th of November to be the season, when all the hardy bulbs should be planted: and as a general rule this holds true—that it is best to have them all out before the ground is cold, frosty and wet. From the last of October to the middle of November will be the best period to plant in the open ground. For pots, glasses, vases, baskets, &c., in the house, they may be planted in succession, beginning in October and ending at Christmas—they will then bloom from January to Easter.

Selection of Soils—The most suitable soil, when perfection of growth is the object, consists of light loam, leaf-soil, or very old cow-manure, and sand. It is indispensable that the compost be light, sandy, and thoroughly drained; and the proportions are one part loam, one of leaf mould, and one of sand. If fresh loam is not convenient, good garden soil, not too stiff, will do for ordinary purposes, simply adding leaf soil or very old manure of any kind and a little sand will answer. Mix the whole well together, by turning over two or three times.

Hyacinths in the Open Ground.—A bed of hyacinths of all the various colors, double and single, is a beautiful object, and throughout April will perfume the garden with their delightful odor. Distributed through the open border in clumps of a dozen or more bulbs, they add gay-

ness and fragrance at the early season when there are but few flowers.

To secure a good bloom in the border, mark out spaces near the margin; throw out the soil to the depth of six or eight inches, and about two feet in diameter; then fill the spaces with leaf mould or very old manure and a small quantity of sand. Work the whole well together with the soil beneath, to the depth of fifteen or twenty inches, and set out the bulbs six or eight inches apart, and four inches deep: add a handful of sand below and around each bulb; on the approach of cold weather, cover the ground with three or four inches of leaves or coarse manure; and the planting is done.

When the object is to secure a superior bloom of the finer varieties, it is best to plant them in beds four and a half feet wide, which will contain seven rows. Select an open situation with a rather dry sub-soil; mark out the ground, and remove half the soil; fill up with leaf mould, old manure, and a good proportion of sand; and trench the whole over to the depth of twenty inches or two feet. Set your bulbs in rows eight inches apart, and six or eight inches apart in the rows; add a handful of clean sand around each bulb, and cover four inches from the crown. Rake the bed smooth when done, leaving it highest in the centre to throw off rain, and as the cold weather approaches cover the bed over to the depth of four or five inches with old leaves, littery manure or tan, to prevent the frost penetrating to the roots. As soon as the shoots begin to push through in spring, the covering should be removed, and the soil lightly stirred with a hand-fork. Early in April they will begin to bloom and make a superb display."

GRAPES.

Mr. A. Renard has the following sensible remarks in the *Mo. Republican*:

Accompanying are two branches of a Concord vine taken from a vineyard planted in 1865. To them are added some bunches belonging to the same vine, and grown on the canes provided for the crop of next year. From the size of the berries and their ripeness, it will be perceived that the shrub was not overloaded. The method of cultivation was that which obtains in the vineyards of Champagne and of Bordeaux, with, however, the modifications required by our richer soil and the greater vigor of our native vines. The two main principles of every rational system of viticulture were carefully followed; first, the care of the growing fruit, and then the preparation for the crop of 1868. No success can result from the departure or neglect of these elementary principles.

The object of this communication is not the desire to insure sales of fruit; still less the gratification of a cursory notice in print.

Sooner or later, the cultivation of the grape must become an important, perhaps the most important branch of agriculture of the greater part of St. Louis county; for the vicinity of a large city, the high price of our land, and the inevitable future division of farms too large for useful purposes, will force the farmer to abandon the exclusive raising of corn, hay and wheat, and to look for more profitable substitutes. Of these, the best and surest is, doubtless the grape; for, of all the products of temperate zones, it is the most valuable on a given piece of land, and, to this ratio, that in central Europe, the price of vine land is from eight to

twelve time that of arable and pasture soil. No doubt this proportion will be the rule with us at no distant period.

My earnest wish is to see my neighbors of St. Louis county take the matter in hand, without delay, so as not to let themselves be outstripped and forestalled by the energetical farmers of other counties, who seem to be well aware of its importance. In my opinion, the best way to arouse them, is through leading daily prints; as, in the present instance, the editor sees and judges the results of cultivation. If friendly to the cause, he advocates it, and, at once, it gives a publicity that no other method of information can either equal or supply. This, Mr. Editor, shall be the apology for my intrusion.

Beginners should commence with the Concord variety. It is vigorous, productive, early in bearing and maturity, and so hardy as to have withstood, without injury, both the enormous cold of 1864 and the drought of July and August, 1867. Besides these it also possesses the quality, precious for inexperienced cultivators, of being most easily reproduced by cuttings. In fact, the Concord is evidently the poor man's grape, even though other kinds may yield a better wine.

Two causes have, until now impeded, or rather barred the introduction of viticulture among our farmers.

1st. It is a fixed idea with them that there are in it mysteries which they are unable to unravel. They are frightened by the words *trenching, renewal system, laterals, propagating houses, &c.*, which they find in the books. Now, I do venture to affirm that the man who is intelligent enough to cultivate an acre of corn, is likewise intelligent enough to cultivate, after a very short apprenticeship, an acre of vineyard, if willing to take the work by the handle and persevere in it. A sufficient manual for the vine dresser could be completed with a dozen pages plainly written, and two or three cuts to guide the reading.

2d. Farmers are kept back by the supposed heavy expenses of establishing a vineyard. Writers on viticulture have estimated them from two hundred to about seven hundred dollars per acre. This is altogether extravagant. My vineyard was an old meadow which, to this day, never has had any manure on it. It was well plowed and subsoiled, and, on this, the planting was risked. It is true, rooted plants were bought; but this may, and probably will in future, be dispensed with by the better method of setting at once the cuttings in their proper place; excepting, however, the varieties whose propagation is rather difficult and precarious. As trenching may be considered superfluous, if not hurtful, the cost of plants may also be reduced so as to bring the whole expense to a very low figure.

Another encouraging feature of wine culture in our climate is the almost certainty of the crop. This is mainly owing to a warm sun and the rapid transformation of the blooming grape into a cluster of berries. In this respect, we are more favored than central Europe, where the crop can hardly be depended upon. Taking, for instance, the decade of 1820 to 1829 for comparison, before the advent of *oidium*, they had good vintages, 1825-27: one good, but very small, 1822; four poor ones, 1820-24 26-28, and three failures, 1821-23-29.

FRUIT ITEMS.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 10, 1867.

Grapes selling from 10 to 14 cents per lb.
Peaches, \$1.50 to 3.00 per bushel.
Apples, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per barrel.
Pears, \$2 to \$4 per bushel.
Cranberries, \$12 per barrel.
Tomatoes, \$1.50 per bushel.

GRAPE TRELLIS.

In response to numerous inquiries as to trellis for grapes, we give the method we practice and prefer. We get out sound Post Oak or White Oak, 3x4 inches and 8 feet long, or as near that size as it can be split. We prefer having the timber cut in August or September. Set the low end of the post into a vessel of boiling coal tar, as was described in No. 10, page 147; or sulphate of copper solution is very good.

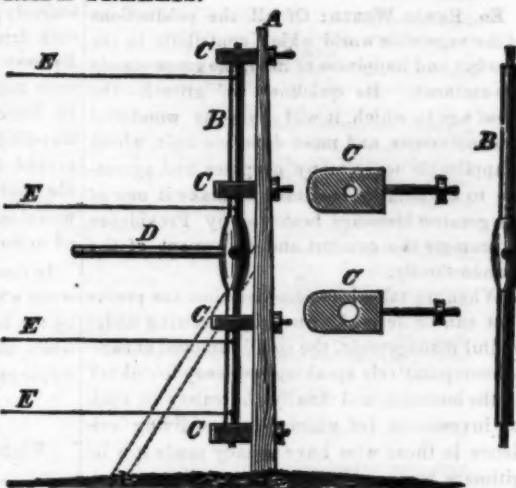
We make the holes, where not too rocky, with "Howe's Patent Concave Post Hole Augur," advertised in our volume for 1866, and sold by Warne, Cheever & Co., St. Louis, and find we can make at least four holes for one with the spade, and a nicer hole. A six inch size would be better for the vineyard than the nine inch.

Set the posts 2½ feet in the ground, which leaves 5½ feet above ground. Select a stronger stake than the ordinary size for the ends, and put a brace as shown by the dotted lines in the engraving, with the end in the ground, set firmly against a rock. The posts are set in the space beyond every second vine. We use four wires, but three will do. The upper and lower No. 8, and the two middle ones No. 12. The engraving below represents the exact sizes of wire which will be found useful.

No. 8, 13 feet to the lb.	8	10	12	14	16
No. 10, 20 "					
No. 12, 33 "					
No. 14, 54 "					
No. 16, 102 "					

In setting the wire, use soft, short nails—but small staples can now be obtained made for the purpose.

The first wire is strung fifteen inches from the ground; the second wire, twelve inches from the first; the third, eighteen; the fourth, twenty. Draw the wire quite tight by the use of a lever at the end, and aim at having all the wires alike tight. In the intermediate spaces between the vines, set up thin laths six feet long, to bear up the vines. Some find these interlaced between the wires, in May, stiffen the trellis and tighten up the wires sufficiently, as they lengthen by expansion with the heat. We gave a simple straining bolt in No. 15 of the present volume, for the wires singly; and in the engraving above we give one by



which all the wires are tightened or slacked at once by a simple operation.

A. The post set in the ground—the dotted lines show the brace.

B. A piece of inch round bar iron, shouldered down at each end to half inch round, with four holes drilled to receive the wires, and a piece of 3x½ inch flat iron wrapped round the centre and welded on, and two holes punched through in which to use the lever D. When the wires E are tight enough, put in a stop pin of iron against the post. B shows the roller disconnected from the post. C are the stay bolts, with half inch holes for the top and bottom of the rod, and an easy inch hole for the middle; they are passed on the bolt and screwed into the post. A toothed wheel and ratchet may be used instead of the lapping, and will cost but little more. The wires are slackened at the end of the season, at the fall pruning, and tightened at the first tying.

In setting trellis, it will be found very convenient not to have the trellis in too long stretches—to facilitate gathering and other working among the vines. From 300 to 400 feet is quite long enough. Where the ground is laid off in long sections, it will be well to divide into such lengths as will be found suitable. Set two high posts, brace these at the top like a gateway, and either omit in planting, take up, or train high up the vine that comes at the break, and cut off the wires so as to form independent sections with paths dividing the vineyard.

Annealed or galvanized wire costs more at first, but is found much cheaper at the end.

To Make Superior Cider.

The apples should be ripe, cleaned when picked, and put in a bin and there remain for several days until they become mellow, then ground, (not too fine so as to be pulpy;) then laid up in a cheese with rye straw, the straw dampened with water. After the cheese is laid up let it stand about twelve hours before pressing, then press gradually. Put the juice in clean whisky barrels. After the cheese is pressed out put the barrels containing the cider in a cool place, upon blocks, for working or fermenting; be particular to keep the barrels full while the fermentation is going on. After the fermentation is done, which can be told by a coarse froth on the bung-hole, rack or drain

off the cider (not disturbing the barrel) and put the barrels containing it in a cellar or cool place; take out the bung and let the cider again work, the barrels to be kept full while working. When done working, again rack off and put in clean barrels as before.

It is necessary to rack three times, repeating the same process, and when the racking and the fermentation is all gone through with, the barrels must be put on blocks about six inches from the floor; drain out of each barrel one gallon of cider, and put in the barrels one gallon of St. Cruz rum, and a piece of cod-fish, as big as a medium sized man's hand; then bung up tight and let it remain for thirty days or longer before using.

Grape and Wine Establishments.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Of all the productions of the vegetable world which contribute to the comfort and happiness of man, the grape stands pre-eminent. Its quickness of growth—the great age to which it will live—its wonderful productiveness, and most delicious fruit, which is applicable to so many purposes and agreeable to all palates—combine to make it one of the greatest blessings bestowed by Providence to promote the comfort and enjoyment of the human family.

When we take into consideration the profits that can be derived from grape growing under skilful management, the small amount of capital comparatively speaking necessary to embark in the business, and finally the safety of such an investment (of which we have living evidence in those who have already made it a legitimate business)—when we take into consideration all these inducements, we are astonished that vineyards are so scarce throughout the land.

We have here in Missouri a soil and climate congenial to the grape; land cheap and abundant, only awaiting intelligent labor and a little enterprise to derive from it a fortune, and make the Missouri river the Rhine of America.

Even on our yet barren and rugged cliffs and hillsides where, in the eyes of an ordinary man, it would seem impossible to grow any kind of crop—the grape not only lives but flourishes when planted. Those having any doubts on the subject might visit Hermann with advantage.

The past season has, unfortunately, dampened the hopes of some of our enthusiastic grape growers, by the astonishingly low price of the fruit, and having made no preparations to convert them into wine, they had to take for them what they could get, there being no other way to dispose of them. We can, therefore, see that there is a great want of wine making establishments, as every grower cannot have a wine cellar. Every country town should have a wine making establishment, where the farmer and grape grower can bring their grapes and have them converted into wine in a similar manner as he goes to the mill with his wheat.

In St. Louis and vicinity there is only one wine making company, and they, having the field to themselves, give their own prices—and we must take them, or let our grapes spoil;—but we trust the time is not far distant when this want will be supplied.

Wine making is a business in itself, and no matter how well filled a man's head may be with theoretical knowledge on the subject, he cannot make good wine the first year, nor probably the second—for in this business, as in others, nothing less than practical experience makes perfect.

What a glorious blessing it would be for our country could wine be substituted for the whiskey and beer that is drunk to such an alarming extent nowadays—for as a healthful and life-prolonging beverage it has no equal. It may be urged, that if wine was within the reach of all, intemperance would increase. Now, we know that the people of the wine growing districts of France and Germany are the healthiest

people in Europe, and as for intemperance it is scarcely known among them, though every man drinks his wine and oftener than he eats. By way of proof as to the scarcity of intemperance among those people, we can cite the Rev. Dr. Bellows (and others) who writes that, while traveling through that region, his observations proved that intemperance was hardly known. He visited those haunts where intemperance would mostly be found in our country, but failed to find a drunken man.

In conclusion, we hope the time is not remote when a bottle of wine will not be looked upon by the masses as an unattainable luxury, and when the wine crop will become one of the staple productions of Missouri and the West.

GRAPE GROWER.

Theory and Practice of Pruning.

In former efforts to explain the principles which should guide the operator in the practice of pruning we have endeavored to show that the result which is to follow amputation depends more upon the time at which the pruning knife or chisel is applied than upon the number of branches removed. That if the operation be performed after the inception of the period of rest in autumn and before the commencement of rapid growth in spring, the more buds we remove the greater vigor we shall impart to the growth of the remaining ones, because these latter luxuriate upon the whole supply of gums or sugar stored for the family of buds, including the amputated ones as well as themselves.

Whilst if the operation be performed in mid-summer or later, while the system of leaves is in vigor and the leaves themselves are actively at work in the digestion and assimilation of that plant food which is to be converted into gum and sugar, supplies for the buds of a succeeding year, then the buds of that succeeding year will be enfeebled, because by lessening the system of leaves we lessen the power of assimilation, and consequently the stores of bud food laid up.

If these principles be true, which we believe, then pruning in September is not allowable in the apple or pear orchard, unless with a view to weaken the force of the wood system of buds for next year and encourage the development of the fruit-bearing force; but in our experience there are some apples and quite a number of pears which, under good tillage, seem too little inclined to fruitfulness. Among pears of acknowledged merit we may mention: Tyson, Beurre Bosc, Doyenne, Boussock, Columbia, Beurre Easter, and perhaps a few others. Among apples there are fewer varieties which persistently refuse to bear, but Rome Beauty and Northern Spy are examples of that class. Even as late as September something may be done to check this too great tendency to wood growth. Any removal of branches with their leaves, thereby affording free ventilation, will be serviceable, but the operator should abstain from the removal of branches, which would let in the rays of the hot sun to the main upright branches. During the age of puberty the apple and pear have their branches covered with an epidermis, which is elastic and in texture very like India Rubber. In spring this material softens and expands with the growing branches, and in stretching sometimes forms openings which are filled and made whole by exudations from the medullary matter in the green substance or parenchyma under this elastic covering. It is bad policy to let in the rays of the sun to such branches, because, when exposed too directly, the epidermis may harden and become incapable of expansion under pressure of the animal growth, ending in a disease known to orchardists as "bark-bound." But when a tree

presents to the eye the appearance of a solid globe or cone of leaves and branches, all the branches with their leaves that can now be removed will have a tendency to encourage the development of fruit buds. In cases where such restricted pruning seems inadequate the operator may resort to root pruning, which should be done by laying bare the horizontal stratum of top roots, digging for this purpose a circular ditch around the body of the tree, the circumference of the ditch removed from the body a distance conforming somewhat with the horizontal length of the branches. In this ditch, some ten inches wide, as the spade or shovel operated with shall be larger or smaller, the surface roots may be cut with a suitable instrument, shortening to the inner or outer margin of the ditch in the discretion of the operator.

In pear culture it is practicable by bending the branches to a horizontal position (it being the general habit of the pear to throw up its branches in a perpendicular position and conical shape), or even bending over the points where the branches start out in a whirl, to aid very considerably in superinducing a state of fruitfulness.

In peach culture, while the principles governing the operator should be the same, they require some modification in the time of application arising out of the difference in their habits of growth between the apple, pear and peach. The two former make their growth during mild weather early in the season; the latter, a semi-tropical plant, loves hot weather, growing most luxuriantly with the glowing temperature which is most genial to Indian corn. Should one desire to prune the peach in order to make it bear, shortening in during the early part of September, would be a good process if applied to annual shoots, but it is a dangerous practice in pruning the peach to make large wounds as late as September. It is far more sensitive to the action of severe cold in winter than the apple and pear, and where in the practice of shortening in to produce fruitfulness or improve the shape of the tree any considerable portion of a branch is cut back, the wound is apt to let in cold and injure or even kill the branch so treated. Even in the nursery, if by accident the whole top of a peach tree be broken off any time in July, new buds will start into growth and enough vital vigor be acquired to outlive the winter, but if such accident should happen a few weeks later the whole remnant, roots and stock, will perish before the next growing season.—[Western Ruralist.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

[Continued from our last.]

REPORT ON PEACHES.

William Parry as Chairman of Committee on Peaches reported:

Display remarkably fine—212 plates in all. Gustavus Paul, Clifty creek, St. Louis county, Mo.—several varieties of peaches, some of them seedlings for a name.

B. W. Davis, Turkey Hill, Ills.—5 varieties.

Wm. Harris—3 varieties.

Wm. Brown—Crawford's Late.

Anapias Rice—Longworth's Large Free, President, Late Crawford, Washington Cling, Seedling Snow Peach and another name not known.

Geo. Husmann, Herman, Mo.—Ward's late free, Brevoort's Morris, Late Admirable, President, Columbia, Morris White, Lemon Cling, Royal George, Favorite, Old Mixon Free, Blood Cling, Seedling of Columbia, LaGrange, Crawford's Late—14 varieties in all, of which the Late Admirable were worthy of special mention.

Bayles & Bro., Carondelet—basket of fine Newington Cling.

A. Bainbridge, DeSoto, Mo.—basket of fine Late Crawford.

F. Fine, of Carondelet, Mo.—6 varieties, including 5 Old Mixon free, Crawford's Late.

R. W. Ferguson, Jefferson county, Mo.—2 dishes without name.

W. Shelton, Jefferson county—fine dishes of Crawford's Late and Morris White.

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S. B. Johnson, Alton, Ills.—Fine Old Mixon Cling, several plates.
A. S. Barry, Alton, Ills.—1 dish cling, name not given.

Mrs. Dr. Hull, of Alton—a collection of splendid peaches, among other fruits shown in a large pyramid.
J. W. Fenton, South Pass, Illinois—fine Crawford's Late and Switzerland.

E. O. Freeman, Cobden, Illinois—Smock Free and other varieties.

J. Davis, Godfrey, Illinois—Stump the World, Crawford's Late and Late Admirable.

Parker, Russel & Co., St. Louis—Crawford's Late.
E. F. Babcock—four varieties peaches.

J. B. Orange, Edwards county, Illinois—one dish peaches.

R. Berry & Co., St. Louis county—nine dishes of fine specimens, including Crawford's Late—very large.

D. W. Morse, Vineland, Mo.—Crawford's Late and LaGrange.

J. W. Wyatt, Chamois, Missouri—seventeen dishes of fine peaches, including superb Old Mixon Free.

D. Williams, Alton, Illinois—two plates peaches, Crawford's Late.

Valentine Gerber, St. Louis—four plates Crawford's late—fine specimens.

William Matthews, Kirkwood—one plate peaches.
Dr. Peebles, Poplar Grove, splendid Crawford's late, large dish.

Wm. Camp, Kirkwood, fine Crawford's late, and some other varieties.

Thos. H. Oliver, Rock Hill, Mo., Crawford's late; two plates.

John Fisher, Batavia, New York; a superb dish of nectarines.

Another dish of nectarines from an unknown party.
S. Wright, Jefferson county, Mo., five dishes peaches; Ward's late free, very fine.

S. W. Guy, Sulphur Springs, seven dishes of seven varieties of peaches; good specimens and correctly named.

Park of Fruits, several dishes of fine peaches, including Heath Cling, Druid Hill and Royal Kensington.

The committee found several contributions on the table without the names of the contributors, and many without names of sorts.

NEW NATIVE SEEDLING FRUITS.

Mr. Downing, of Committee on New Native Seedling fruits, reported:

Apples—Warfield, from Suel Foster, Muscatine; already named and introduced; good for cooking and market; tree a good grower and bearer, and hardy.

Rasche—From Geo. Husmann; originated by W. Rasche; sweet; keeps till January; tree a strong grower, productive and hardy.

Teubner's Golden—Small golden yellow; handsome; scarcely good; originated at Hermann; a great bearer; hardy; fruit of uniform size and sells well.

Teubner's Cider Apple—Small yellow-red; said to be very valuable for cider; hardy, and a great bearer.

Seedling peach from Columbia; raised by George Husmann; larger than Columbia—a week later; much same exterior color as the parent.

Louisa plum, from Geo. Husmann; a native plum, similar in size and appearance to the cherry; of good quality; said to be exempt from attacks of curculio.

Seedling apple, from L. D. Votaw, of Eureka, St. Louis county; somewhat resembling in appearance the Newtown pippin; ripe in September; scarcely good; tree a poor bearer; unworthy of cultivation.

Seedling peach, from Gustavus Pauls, near Eureka; seedling from blood peach.

Seedling peach, also from Mr. Pauls; cling; resembles Newington cling.

Also from Mr. Pauls, two varieties seedling pears, small size; unworthy of cultivation.

Also from Mr. Pauls, a seedling apple of handsome appearance, good size, and said to be a long keeper; unripe.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPLES.

To the President of the American Pomological Society:

SIR: The committee on apples shown at this exhibition, report that they have endeavored to discharge the duty imposed upon them, but have experienced difficulties in so doing, among which are the following:

Owing, apparently, to the unexpectedly large amount of fruits offered, many of the collections are imperfectly arranged, and, in some instances, portions of them have not been displayed at all.

A large number of collections were without lists of varieties, and a few were without the name of the exhibitor, rendering it impossible for your committee to do anything further than report the number of varieties.

A large number of collections were shown without names, but with a request that they should be named—a request which, if properly complied with, would

have absorbed more time than your committee had at their disposal.

It is, however, obvious to your committee that very great confusion of nomenclature exists among the growers of fruit in the region represented, which would require for its elucidation repeated exhibitions, and the continued efforts both at such exhibitions and at home, among the producers, of thorough and pains-taking pomologists.

Your committee also find here, as elsewhere, such modifications of the characteristics of even well known fruits, the results apparently of the influence of soil or climate, or both, as to create doubts in many cases of the identity of varieties, and to greatly embarrass them in their examinations.

With these allusions to some of the difficulties with which they have been called to contend, and promising that from the crowded state of the tables, your committee may have overlooked some collections or failed properly to distinguish others, the following list of collections is submitted:

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., 2 varieties of apples, Maiden's Blush and Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Gustavus Pauls, Clifty Creek, Mo., 25 varieties without names, but including several standard varieties.

William Harris, 6 varieties.

—, Pike county, Mo., 2 varieties.

Wm. Muir, Fox Creek, Mo., 28 varieties, without list, some varieties not true to name.

L. D. Votaw, 15 varieties, unnamed.

J. A. Warder, Ohio, 2 varieties, among which we observe Western Beauty.

Nicholas Grein, Gasconade county, Mo., 4 varieties seedlings.

Nicholas Bensing, 14 varieties, very fine.

Geo. Husmann, 49 varieties, beautifully grown and embracing most of the standard varieties.

Bayles & Brother, Carondelet, Mo., 9 varieties.

—, Florissant Valley, Mo., 1 variety, labeled Wild Crab; committee believe it to be an ordinary seedling from our common apple (Cyrus Malus), of no apparent value.

Joseph C. Dickinson, Kansas City, Mo., 15 varieties, very well grown.

St. Louis Park, 10 varieties, large and very fair.

Bunker Hill, Ill., 87 varieties, fruit very fair, a few misnamed or duplicated.

Central Iowa, collection said to be 107 varieties, many of them very fine.

T. R. Allen, 28 varieties, very good and correctly named.

Henry T. Mudd, Kirkwood, Mo., 47 varieties, well grown and generally true to name.

I. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne, Ind., 13 varieties, for identification.

J. E. Starr, Commerce, Ill., 25 varieties.

Thos. J. Barnsback, 7 varieties.

J. Utt, 20 varieties.

E. B. Barker, 33 varieties.

J. B. Laughlin, Page county, Iowa, 36 varieties.

T. McWhorter, Mercer county, Ill., 150 varieties.

John Edgerton, Coal Creek, Iowa, small lot partially named and not arranged.

Suel Foster, Muscatine, Iowa, 30 varieties.

Chas. Buckley, Hannibal, Mo., 8 varieties, for name.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRAPES.

J. Knox, Pittsburg, Pa., chairman.

Bayles & Bro., Carondelet, Mo., Concord and Norton's Virginia, very fine specimens.

J. M. Jordan, St. Louis, 2 canes Concord heavily laden with very fine bunches, large berries.

Plate of Delaware, beautiful and well grown.

John T. Walter, St. Louis, Catawba, Taylor's Bullitt, Concord.

John Dyckman, Hannibal, Mo., 2 splendid bunches Concord.

J. B. Laughlin, Page county, Iowa, Concord and Delaware.

Dr. Hull, Alton, Ills.—Good specimens of Concord, Catawba, very fine, well ripened Delaware; also fair Diana, Herbmont and Norton's Virginia; also a beautiful pyramid of grapes, apples, peaches and pears.

J. E. Starr, Alton, Ills.—Roger's Hybrids, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 13, 33, Isabella, Union Village, Offer, Concord, Delaware, Catawba.

A. & F. Starr, Alton, Ills.—Catawba, Concord, Delaware, Creveling, Herbmont; very handsome cane of Delaware.

H. J. Hyde, Monticello, Ills.—Six plates very good Catawbas.

Parker, Russell & Co., St. Louis—Delaware and Concord, very fine specimens; Norton's Virginia, fair.

Valentine Gerber, St. Louis—Box of fine Concord, nicely packed.

A. H. Dalton, Chicago, Ill.—Clinton, Diana, Isabella, Delaware.

Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio—Good specimens of Delaware, also Rebecca, Iona, Underhill's

Seedling, Rogers' Hybrids, Nos. 2, 9, 19; also seedling Delaware, small bunch and berry, considered by Mr. Husmann as promising for wine.

H. S. Christian, Jefferson county, Mo.—Very fine specimens of Concord, Delaware and Norton's Virginia.

H. C. Christian, Victoria, Mo.—Very fine Delaware.

Henry T. Mudd, St. Louis.—Very fine display of Concord and Norton's Virginia, on canes; also fine Herbmont, good Norton's Virginia, Delaware, Rebecca, Diana, Cunningham, Concord, Creveling and North Carolina seedling.

Dr. Peebles—Concord and Catawba.

T. R. Allen, Allenton, Mo.—Concord and Catawba.

George H. Gill, Kirkwood—Fine display of Concord, Delaware, Clinton, Herbmont, Creveling, Iona, Maxatawny, Northern Muscadine, Dracut Amber, Diana, Isabella and Rebecca.

Bunker Hill (Ills.) Horticultural Society—Concord, North Carolina, Taylor, Clinton and Norton's Virginia, fine specimens.

Madison Young, Des Moines, Iowa—Clinton.

D. D. Skinner—Concord.

Carpenter, Des Moines, Iowa—Large bunch of Palestine grapes.

F. Bennett, Keokuk, Iowa—Nine plates very fine Concord.

D. T. Jewett, St. Louis—Fine display of foreign varieties grown in open air; Golden Chasselas, Early White Malvasia, Black Hamburg, Black Prince, Rulander; also of natives—Concord, Delaware, Iona, Diana, Rebecca and Clara.

St. Louis Park of Fruits—Basket of Concord, poor quality; also poor specimens of Norton's Virginia, Anna, Herbmont and Diana; fair specimens of Taylor, and one bunch of Catawba.

Gustavus Pauls, Clifty creek, Mo.—Catawba and Isabella.

John E. Mottier, Cincinnati, Ohio—Fine Delaware and Ives' seedling; also specimens of Iona, Norton's Virginia and Concord.

G. W. Skaats, Cincinnati, Ohio—Delaware, very fine; Ives' Seedling, good.

W. W. Scarborough, and George Hoadley, Cincinnati, Ohio—Cuyahoga, Isabella, Rogers' Hybrids Nos. 1 and 3.

J. M. McCullough, Cincinnati, Ohio—Fine display, 20 plates, Ives' Seedling.

W. E. Mears, Milford, Ohio—3 plates, Ives' Seedling, good.

H. E. Hooker, Rochester, New York—Delaware, Adirondac, remarkably fine.

Hudson E. Bridge, Glendale, Mo.—Five plates Concord, very fine; 4 plates Delaware, very good; Herbmont, small but well ripened; Iona; also fine display of foreign varieties, including Black Hamburg, Golden Hamburg and Black Prince.

Poeschel & Seherer, Herman, Mo.—Six plates Concord, fine.

Bluffton Wine Co., Mo.—Fine Herbmont; very good Norton's Virginia; Concord, very good; Branch of Delaware, good; Iona, very fair; Cunningham, fine bunches.

Henry Heuse, Herman, Mo.—Norton's Virginia, Catawba, Minor's Seedling, Delaware, six plates Concord, two plates Catawba, good.

Gert Goebel, St. Louis, Mo.—Foreign; Miranthe, and Smyrna Raisin; white grapes (unknown); and Red Elba, fine specimens.

H. N. Kendall, Upper Alton, Ills.—Rose Chasselas, Golden Chasselas, Black Hamburg, one bunch, very fine, (wrong named) Muscat of Alexandria.

John Fisher, Batavia, N. Y.—Very fine branch Muscat of Alexandria.

John L. Lathrop, Hannibal, Mo.—Two bunches of Rogers' Hybrid No. 1.

S. F. Taft, Hannibal, Mo.—Rogers' Hybrid No. 4, Anna, Rebecca, Taylor's Bullitt, Catawba, Isabella, Delaware and Norton's Virginia.

Wm. Muir, Fox Creek, Mo.—Diana, Taylor, Cape, Mary Ann, Creveling, Dorr, Delaware, Iden, Mead's Seedling, Waterloo, Norton's Virginia, Seedling, Little Ozark, German Wine, Cynthia, Blood's Black, Dracut Amber, Perkins, Shaker, Muscadine, Charter Oak, Marion Port, Hartford Prolific, Concord, Clinton, North Carolina Seedling, Catawba, Isabella, Franklin.

George Husmann, Hermann, Missouri—Herbmont, Wine Flower, Cynthia, Halifax, Elsingburg, Arkansas, Delaware, Ozark Seedling, Hartford Prolific, Dracut Amber, Isabella, Catawba, Diana, Mary Ann, Big Ozark, Little Ozark, Marion Seedling, Clinton, Cassidy, Louisiana, Iona, North Carolina Seedling, Creveling, Taylor, Alvey, Poeschel's Mammoth, Clara, Waterloo, Rebecca, Norton's Virginia, Martha, Cunningham, Rulander, Devereaux, Maxatawny, Concord, Rogers' 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 19. One cane each of Concord, Herbmont, Cunningham and Norton's Virginia; forty-four varieties named.

The above very large and interesting contribution

from Mr. Husmann is worthy of special commendation. Very fine specimens of Norton's Virginia, Cunningham, Herbemont and Concord were also exhibited on the vines, with the foliage, showing the growth, habits and productiveness of the varieties.

The committee found a few specimens not named, and also without the names of the exhibitors, consequently they are unable to mention them in this report.

At the close of the presentation of these reports the President of the Society arose and paid a very handsome tribute to the excellence and great variety of the fruits on exhibition. The display, he said, had very far exceeded his expectations. He had been present at all of the conventions of the Society, as well as many other pomological exhibitions, yet he had never seen so varied and excellent a display of fruits as he found here on this occasion. Of grapes no less than 680 samples had been placed on the tables of the convention; of apples there were 802 contributions; of pears, 745; and of peaches 212; making an aggregate of 2,139 samples exhibited, besides contributions of small fruits. This display, and the interest manifested on the occasion, he said, were exceedingly gratifying to himself and doubtless to members generally, as an indication of the attention paid to, and the success attained in pomological affairs.

After some remarks from the President, favoring the holding of the next convention at Philadelphia, and in the year 1869, a resolution was offered, and finally adopted without dissent, to the effect that the next convention of the Society should be held in the city of Philadelphia, in September, 1869, the day of assembling to be at the discretion and appointment of the President.

Mr. Trimble, of New Jersey, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was read and adopted, and ordered printed with the minutes; viz:

"Of the insect enemies of the fruit growers the curculio is the most important. It is not only destructive to all the stone fruits, but also the apple, pear and quince. In the large collection of fruits, comprising 2,400 plates, on exhibition at the Convention, and brought together from many States, there is unmistakable evidence of the presence of this insidious foe. And,

Whereas, A very large number of remedies have been proposed for the protection of our fruits, such as washes with lime, sulphur, whale oil soap, &c., &c., as ingredients/offensive smells, planting trees leaning over water, boring holes in trees and plugging in sulphur, mercury and many other drugs, none of which have been found successful in practice, and only tend to delude the inexperienced fruit grower with false hopes; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Pomological Society recommend fruit growers to promptly and carefully destroy all the blighted fruits as they fall from the trees, as most of them contain the grub or embryo of the future curculio, and, in many cases, also the larvae of the "codling moth."

Dr. Edwards, Missouri, having in his hand an ever-green wreath starred with flowers, approached the president upon the platform, and said that in behalf of the ladies of St. Louis it was his very agreeable duty to confer upon him a well merited and most appropriate crown. [Applause.]

President Wilder responded, that if an avalanche from his native hills had suddenly come down upon him he could not be more surprised than by receiving such a testimonial from the ladies of St. Louis. To find his labors thus appreciated by that class whom he adored, by whom he had been attended in sickness and delighted in health; who especially rejoiced in the floral beauties of nature, and were most charmed by the beauties with which Pomona graced her bounties, and to receive this appreciation from ladies of the West, with whom he was unacquainted, was unexpected, but gave a deep satisfaction which no words could express. He has ever been a lover of flowers and fruits, and of their cultivators, and ladies were the true cultivators of flowers. He begged the Doctor to return to the ladies his profoundest gratitude—gratitude of which he had a heart full, but not a tongue to express it [Great applause.]

THE APPLE.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, Indiana, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time left to this Convention for the discussion of the merits of the apple is entirely inadequate to do justice to this great staple and most important of all fruits; therefore,

Resolved, That growers of that fruit be requested to communicate with the General Fruit Committee in regard to the value and adaptation of different varieties to the different soils and climates, as well as the diseases of the fruit and the tree; and that said committee may communicate the same to the Society, at such time and in such manner as they shall deem expedient.

[Discussions in our next and following issues.]

Alton Horticultural Society.

At the regular meeting held August 1, 1867, H. G. McPike, of Upper Alton, Ill., read the following Essay on Grape Culture:

A kind Providence has again permitted us to assemble in the social and instructive capacity of our society, for which we return thanks.

May God bless you and grant that there be no link broken from our circle during the coming year.

Having been requested by the society to present paper No. 3, upon the subject of "Grapes and Grape Culture" at this meeting, I now do so somewhat in connection with numbers 1 and 2, heretofore laid before you.

The former were supposed to comprehend the subject sufficiently in detail to meet the immediate wants of those having bearing vineyards.

In paper No. 1, under the head "Condition of Vines," the following language occurs: "Supposing your vines to be carefully grown, well developed, cleanly cultivated, pruned, and properly covered for winter, we feel perfectly confident they will come forth in the following spring and summer, with beautiful heavy and well defined bunches of fruit in a greater quantity than should be permitted to ripen."

We now find where these conditions existed, the fruit (then promised) in marked contrast to all other vineyards, and are constrained to repeat, with additional force, for the benefit of the members of this society, that the almost total failure of grapes here at this time is attributable to "neglect."

That we shall yet have a struggle to save our fruit, (those who have any,) from mildew and rot, is to be expected.

Almost daily inquiries are made pertaining to preparing the ground, planting and establishing a new vineyard.

While we are far from recommending deep trenching, (turning the surface four to six feet under,) we are as far from going to the other extreme, which insists that eight or ten inches is deep enough for any vineyards. The one is waste of labor; the other the immediate result of indolence.

The ground should be carefully cultivated and rotted before planting a vineyard. Turning the ground up most thoroughly, twenty inches deep, using the large plow, followed by the sub-soiler.

We would have the vines not less than 6x6 or 6x8 feet apart; planting the vines very early in the spring, setting them deep, and being very careful to adjust and cover the roots neatly, packing the earth firm, cutting the stock back to one eye.

FIRST YEAR.

The vines should be thoroughly cultivated, keeping them clean from weeds, and allowing only one cane to grow. Staking them early, and tying up to the stakes. In the following November cut back the vine to the ground.

SECOND YEAR.

In the spring several buds will appear; rub them all off but two, training them up, tying to a stake and cultivating clean as before. In November, cut back the cane nearest the ground, to three eyes, which is the spur; the other to ten or twelve eyes, laying them down and covering for winter with earth.

THIRD YEAR.

As soon as the buds commence to round up in the spring, tie up your cane firmly in a bow, (two-thirds of a perfect circle,) or upon wires at an angle of less than 45°, cultivate clean, rub off all buds except three on the spur; these are to be carefully grown into two or three strong canes, trained upright on stakes, or to the right and left if on wires. The cane of twelve eyes, which is tied down for fruiting, will demonstrate whether it is properly done by the evenness or unevenness of the breaking of the buds.

SUCCESSFUL TRAINING.

When the lower buds open and grow as rapidly as the central and terminal buds, and develop equally good fruit.

UNSUCCESSFUL TRAINING.

When the buds open and advance unequally, these at the highest point being much the largest.

If certain buds advance too rapidly pinch off the head; this will stay their growth, and all the others will advance; thus equalizing them all.

All the arms on the cane tied for fruit should be pinched very early, leaving but two bunches, as soon as the young fruit shows itself and before bloom; these fruit arms will be usually from four to six inches long at the proper time to pinch; there will immediately start two or three new buds on the fruit arm thus stopped; which should in turn be pinched back, leaving only one leaf, and again the buds at this leaf will start and must be pinched back leaving only one leaf again—thus you have over each bunch of grapes three leaves, all of different ages, which are required to ripen the fruit.

Without large, developed leaves, and a succession

in age, your fruit will fail to ripen. A vineyard is just as far from a success without good leaves as it is without roots.

Many of the failures are attributable to violent summer pruning. Tearing out the laterals and cutting large grown vines and leaves from a vineyard is a process of destruction not pleasant to see, and only demonstrates the early neglect of the vine. With prompt and very early pinching and corresponding suckering, ceases the necessity of any further trimming.

The fruit should be "hung out," the arms being pressed down and adjusted at somewhat equal distances, and the fruit kept clear from tangle, that it may have air and sun and a fair opportunity to ripen.

Do your work very early and prompt and half the labor is saved, and a perfect crop is the result.

Commence the season by neglect and your labor will continue to double through the summer, and it will be a rare instance if the vines have not caught the lazy contagion, and neglect to present to the would-be vineyardist a crop of fruit in the fall.

After the reading of the essay, a lively discussion took place. Dr. Hull objected to so much of the essay as recommended the covering of the vines in the winter. It would not pay—an experience of many years had confirmed this opinion. He also objected to the law laid down for pruning—that pinching back to a given number of leaves and the constant succession of new leaves were essential—what was wanted was healthy vigorous leaves—if the few left at the first pruning were kept free from insects and continued vigorous and healthy, a better result was attained than by constant renewal of the leaf. Leaves that had attained size and substance were every way better fitted to perform the functions required than new leaves. To keep clear of insects was of the first importance. As to preparing the ground, he would be governed by the character of the soil. Grape roots naturally penetrated to a great depth, and he would so prepare the soil as to aid them in doing so.

Dr. Hull explained his position. Large old leaves kept in health required no removal. The function of leaves was to elaborate the food. A full developed leaf, large and healthy, was better than numerous smaller ones. We grow too many leaves, they feed upon each other.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]

Meramec Horticultural Society.

EUREKA, Mo., Oct. 3d, 1867.

The regular meeting was held in the School House. In the absence of the President, G. Pauls was called to the chair. The minutes of the former meeting read and approved. One new member elected.

President Seymour appointed as Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws, Dr. Beale, Jas. L. Bell and P. M. Brown.

The Fruit Committee reported—By J. S. Seymour, Concord and Diana grapes, fine; Heath Cling, very fine; and a small peach of little value.

By Mr. Fendler, a most excellent peach, with foot-stalk two inches long, and some samples of the same with suture cracking open.

By Mr. Harris, Heath Cling and another variety of Peach; Rome Beauty, Rambo, Black Gillyflower, Talman's Sweet, Yellow Belleflower, Colvert, and 3 varieties unknown.

By Mr. Weugler, Ortley.

By Wm. Muir, Lawrence Greening and Lorick's Cluster.

Wine Committee reported samples of Concord and Blackberry wine, by J. S. Seymour—good. By Wm. Harris, Blackberry Wine of present year, promising well.

Flower Committee reported a very fine bouquet by Mrs. G. Pauls.

A paper was read on "Our Native Grapes."

President announced the next meeting to be held in the School House, Eureka, on the first Thursday of November. Wm. Muir, Sec.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Old Things and New—Valuable and Worthless.

There is such a tendency at the present time to introduce many old plants and vegetables under new names, that we feel like giving our experience in growing some of these great novelties the past season. They were received from one of the oldest and, we thought responsible, concerns in the country.

Raphanus Caudatus—or, Rat-tail Radish.

Seeds, 50 cents each. Thought we were getting something new and fine—proved to be an old acquaintance, and of but little value. The "mild, agreeable flavor, when about half grown, eaten as the common radish," we have failed to detect; but suppose it is owing to our not having an "educated taste" and, to eating Concord grapes.

Keye's Early P. Tomato.—"Thirty days earlier than any other variety, very sweet and good, of fair size and very prolific." Twenty-five cents a package, with about twenty seeds; "no disagreeable odor to the foliage," &c. We sent for this also; yet we had seed of Tilden, Cook's Favorite, Foard, Baird, Maupay, Lester, and all the old ones. Planted all the same day in hot-bed; treated all alike; and Tilden and Early York were ripe first. The Keyes and Baird showing the next ripe fruit. The Keyes is a small inferior fruit; is sweet, but lacks any decided flavor. The foliage is the most disagreeable in odor of any we ever grew. Do these men think there is any "God in Israel?" or are they "going it blind?"

New Giant Pastique, or Watermelon.—The Apple-pie melon, or a cross of it and Watermelon; of no value; would as soon grow pumpkins for preserves. \$1 per packet.

Marbled Pastique Melon—Mammoth Prize Squash—Western Mammoth Squash—all of no value, unless to feed to stock; and then would prefer the "Yankee Pumpkin."

Another tells us that *Tritoma Uvaria* is hardy down in Massachusetts; it may be so, but they have a milder climate there than in Missouri; but here it will kill out every winter.

Dahlia Imperialis.—Another lofty, magnificent, glorious acquisition, at \$2 a plant—not any taller than any other dahlia we have, and a poor, coarse, miserable excuse for a flower. CONCORD.

[Reported for Colmans' Rural World.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

BY A. FENDLER, ESQ., ALLENTON, MO.
SEPTEMBER, 1867.

Thermometer in open air.			
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
57.4	87.1	63.1,	69.2
Maximum temp. 100.0, on the 19th, 2 P. M.			
Minimum " 38.0, on the 30th, 6 A. M.			
Range, 62.0			
Wet bulb Thermometer.			
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
56.5	69.8	61.0	62.4
Barometer—height reduced to freezing point.			
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean of Month.
29.620.	29.564	29.567.	29.584
Maximum, 29.828, 21st, 7 A.M.			
Minimum, 29.315, 5th, 9 P.M.			
Range, 0.513			
Rain on the 5th, 9th, 15th, 20th—total, 0.52 inch.			
Maximum humidity of the atmosphere on the 15th.			
Minimum on the 30th.			
In September, 1866, we had nearly nine inches of rain, or about eighteen times the quantity we have had this month.			



EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE WEEKLY RURAL WORLD.

We announced in our last issue our intention to issue the *Rural World* weekly, on and after January 1, 1868. We offer a very liberal list of Premiums, which may be found on page 317 of this number, and look with firm faith in our old time energetic friends to send us a big lot of names.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR

Is just closing as we go to press. It has been well represented and visited. In our next we will speak of it more fully.

We are in receipt of a box of grapes from E. P. Bothwell, McArthur, Vinton Co. Ohio. They were put in too deep a box, and packed without suitable packing material, and were therefore spoiled before reaching us. In a note accompanying he says: "I herewith send you a sample of Concord grapes from one of my young vineyards, which I just finished gathering this day—yielding 3 tons or 125 bushels from 1,500 vines planted in the spring of 1865. I also send you sample of Catawba grapes raised in same vineyard, planted same time, which are not gathered yet and cannot report the yield."

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

THE AM. JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE AND FLORIST'S COMPANION. Vol. I. Tilton & Co., Boston, Mass.

We are in receipt of this truly nicely-gotten up volume of this valuable serial. It will at once prove an attractive ornament to the parlor table and a book of reference to the practical cultivator.

VINEYARD CULTURE IMPROVED AND CHEAPENED. By A. DuBreuil, Paris. Translated by E. & C. Parker. of Longworth's Wine House, with Notes and Adaptations to American Culture, by John A. Warder. Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co., 65 West Fourth St.

Through the personal kindness of the American Editor, we are put in possession of this work. It is handsomely got up on fine tinted paper, in clear, bold, old-fashioned type, and does great credit to its Western publishers, comparing favorably with recent issues in a similar line from New York and Boston houses. As a translation it is well performed, and comes in the clearest style of our language, while the notes in the shape of explanations, well-timed applications and cautions, make it of much more value than the original work to the cultivators in this country. Its value here is more in showing that the old modes of culture in France are giving way to the spirit of modern progress, and that what may be truly said to be American ideas on grape culture, are beginning to be felt as genuine improvements upon old dogmas of these old countries, and that under the express sanction of the French Government itself.

Its practical value to the mere novice is,

perhaps, not so great as some of our recent works, but as a contribution to the thorough education of the practical vineyardist, it is of great value. No sooner did a person master the first principles of Horticulture, than they desired to see "DuBreuil" himself in full. Here it is, and more. We predict for it a large sale.

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION FOR AN IMPROVED METHOD OF BUILDING WITH CONCRETE; Or How to Make the Best House at the Least Cost. By S. T. Fowler.

We have read this little manual with great care, and much satisfaction. It makes concrete work one of the simplest operations, doing away with "iron bolts and heavy boxing," and on prairies is of incalculable benefit, while in many timbered districts it will be found the easiest and simplest method of putting up a good house. The views on the construction of cisterns is alone worth the cost of the work.

Price 40 cents. We will send it postpaid to any one remitting us that amount, or free to any one sending us two subscribers to the *Rural World* and \$4.

THE DROUTH OF 1867.

The severest drouth we recollect of having ever experienced in the vicinity of St. Louis has been that of the past summer. Early in spring we had too much rain—and as one extreme is said to follow another, since then we have had too much drouth. Indeed, such a thing as a real thorough rain, filling the thirsty, porous soil to repletion, we have not had this long summer and autumn.

As a natural result, pastures and meadows have suffered severely. All kinds of stock are in poor condition, having generally suffered for food and water. The ground has been so hard and dry that it could not be prepared for wheat, and the breadth sown to the crop will be smaller than usual; and unless we have rain soon, what is sown, has been time and seed wasted. The corn crop throughout Missouri will not average more than one-third of a crop, and probably not one-fourth. The early planted corn, which received careful and early culture, will yield considerably more—while later plantings will yield scarcely anything.—The hay crop was the best we have had for many a year, and was harvested in excellent order. The same can be said of the oat crop—both ripening before the drouth had been so strongly felt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call especial attention to the following new Advertisements in the present issue:—

Grape Vines and Clarke Raspberries—J. W. Cone & Co., Vineland, N. J.

Land for Sale—John Kerr, Ashley, Pike Co. Mo.

Mackenzie's Universal Encyclopedia.—T. Ellwood Zell & Co., Philadelphia.

\$3000—Agents Wanted. C. L. Van Allen, New York.

\$2 to \$5. C. W. Jackson & Co., New York.

\$100 a Month Salary. A. D. Bowman & Co. New York.

Fancy Blooded Stock and Poultry—Milton F. Simmons, Mexico, Mo.



Written for Colman's Rural World.
A LETTER ADDRESSED TO MY SISTER.

I have just been reading Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World." It is one of those old-fashioned, refined books, that take you back to the days that so delight those who are advanced in life—who are over-fed with the diluted, affected stuff of the present day. It does you good to give yourself now and then to such a writer.—How readily you forget the present; and how fully you enter the delicious old past, when men were men—and were more honest, more frank, than they now are.

Cowper is entirely different. Ah, here you have something that touches—that is so different!—indeed hardly the old, but something of a cabinet nature, which means household, *Olney*, *The Lodge*, the *Inner Temple*, *Lady Hesketh*, *The Task*, and many other things that one can never forget, but treasure—and it is his own treasure: he does not ruthlessly divide it with the world.

There is the wind; but it cannot be seen. It has a voice; but I cannot see its face. Ah, how familiar is the wind! From our earliest days—from our very childhood—have we heard it. It is a living thing; but we cannot see it. I look out: there is the moonlight softened by the clouds. I look, because it is the first snow. And this snow helps the light. The little stove is busy, keeping time with the wind. This also has music—and is my talking friend as well. But it never tells me anything, save that it is busy with what I gave it—merry over a stick—and, as I told you, conversing with the wind.

All these are but slight things. But it is the slight things that often affect us most—quiet little thoughts and feelings that we wouldn't give for the world. They are too humble, too dear, to give away—and there is no place like an evening in your room—when you are alone with your fire, reminding you of the firelight of twenty, thirty—ah! who knows how many—years ago. The old ancestors are alive again, giving, by their presence, a sense of security in this world of mishaps and trouble.

And this picture can be indulged in at your own will and leisure: you can have the company of your sires as long as you like. This is the advantage one has, especially in retirement—peopling the vacant place, making the room hum with the industry of old, and with the cheer and honest worth of the time.

This is the privilege I enjoy in the long evenings, sometimes extending deep, deep into the night. For then I know that but myself is

awake, and the seclusion is more deep, more quiet—I alone the thinker, the owner of the scene around me. And I carry the effect of these pictures with me. Their effect is always good. They are the unwritten poetry of the world.
 F.G.

THE WEEKLY RURAL WORLD.

MR. N. J. COLMAN—Dear Sir: If all of your thousands of readers were as much pleased as I was at the announcement in your last issue, that the *Rural* would be a weekly after Jan. 1st, 1868—they were delighted indeed. And, then, too, that it would cost us but two dollars per year in these times of high prices for everything, and particularly for paper and printing material—could we ask anything more reasonable? You can count on me for at least ten new subscribers, and I think I can send you many more; and I have no doubt that every subscriber will turn out and get up a good list for you. In these times of progress, of new things, of enlarged ideas, of improved farming, we cultivators of the soil want a weekly agricultural journal, that we may keep thoroughly posted, and particularly when we can get 52 numbers for the same price we have gladly paid for 24 numbers. Surely no farmer will hesitate to invest in a paper that costs him less than 5 cents a week—for this small sum would make over \$2 a year.

Your long experience, Mr. Editor, as a practical, as well as a theoretical farmer, fruit grower and stock breeder, eminently qualifies you for the responsible task you have assumed in proposing to issue a weekly. But, Mr. Colman, it is also important that we who are your readers should contribute our experience and observations to this our own organ. We may not do it in as flowing a style as yourself and your assistants—but it will be none the less valuable. We are to blame for not contributing more to our agricultural journals. We should record our successes and failures, that our brother farmers might profit by them. For one I promise to do better than I have heretofore, and although my hand is more familiar with the plow-handle than the pen handle, yet I will use the latter occasionally to help along your laudable enterprise, and I appeal to my brothers of the farm to do likewise. Let us all help along the *Rural World* which strives to help us along, not only by giving it a little of the labor of our brains, but let us also give it a little pecuniary assistance—by speaking a good word for it among all our friends, and taking their names and greenbacks. They cannot invest a little money that will pay them and their families so large a per cent. on so small an investment. Wishing you and your laudable enterprise the greatest success, I remain, yours,
 OLD SUBSCRIBER.

St. Charles, Mo., Oct. 10th, 1867.

THE TEST OF SCIENCE.

A close analysis of the celebrated *Chemical Saleratus*, made by D. B. DeLand & Co., at Fairport, Monroe Co., N.Y., will show that it contains no matter deleterious to health, and when used in the quantities prescribed it will produce the most wholesome and nutritious bread. It is put up in red papers and sold by the popular grocers everywhere. It is better than Soda.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

SING TO ME.

Sitting alone by the window,
 Through the trees I hear a voice
 Breathing forth solemn music,
 Making my heart rejoice.

Sit close beside me, my darling,
 Your sweet voice I love to hear:
 Sweeter to me than bird-notes,
 Is thy low tone, sweet and clear.

Sing to me something sacred:
 Something sweet and sublime:
 From some grand old writer, to waken
 The thoughts of the bygone time.

Sing to me sweet and lowly,
 A song in the gray twilight,
 To call forth thoughts pure and holy,
 As deepen the shades of night.

Sing as the storm-clouds gather,
 And rise o'er valley and plain,
 And as the low-rolling thunder
 Murmurs a deep refrain.

Sing, for the rain-drops falling
 Mingled with music, is sweet.
 As soul speaks to soul by a tear-drop,
 So the rain thy music will greet.

With the stars looking calmly upon us,
 Let me hear your voice in a song,
 For music at twilight is sacred,
 And seems to the night to belong.

Vine Cottage, Sept. 12, '67.

NELLIE.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

CURE FOR CORNS.—Pare them off with a sharp knife, bathe them freely with spirits of turpentine, and then lay upon them a linen cloth, and frequently wet it with turpentine. In a few days the corns will come out root and branch.

TO CURE A COLD WITH A COUGH.—Make a decoction of the leaves of the pine tree, sweeten with loaf sugar. To be freely drunk warm when going to bed at night, and cold through the day. Said to be a certain cure in a short time.

INGROWING TOE NAILS.—This is a very troublesome and sometimes dangerous thing. The cure is very simple. Take a sharp pointed knife, and cut a little furrow all along the top of the nail lengthwise. As it fills up scrape it out again. This will cause the nail to contract at the top, and so loosen its hold from the flesh. Persevere until the difficulty is overcome.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—Mix in a bottle 3 ounces of Olive oil, and 4 ounces of lime water. Apply the mixture to the part burned five or six times a day with a feather. Linseed oil is equally as good as Olive oil.

Another—Spread clarified honey upon a linen rag, and apply it to the burn immediately, and it will relieve the pain instantly, and heal the sore in a very short time.

APPLE MARMALADE.—10 lbs. of apples, 10 lbs. of loaf sugar. Peel pippins, or any fine apple to cook, drop in water as they are done; then scald until they will pulp from the core. After being nicely done, take equal weight of sugar in large lumps, just dip them in water, and boiling it until it be well skimmed and is a thick syrup; then add the pulp and simmer it on a quick fire fifteen minutes. Keep it in jelly pots.

CRANBERRY JELLY.—2 ounces of isinglass, 1 lb. of double refined sugar, 3 pints of well-strained cranberry juice. Make a strong jelly of the isinglass, then add the sugar and cranberry juice, boil up, strain into shape. It is very fine. Or put the cranberries with calf's feet or pork jelly.

WINTER PUDDING.—Take the crust of a baker's loaf of bread, and fill it with raisins, boil it in milk and water.

CUSTARD PUDDING.—1 quart of milk, 6 spoonsful of flour, 6 eggs, 1 nutmeg, sugar and butter. Boil the milk, and while scalding stir in the flour, set to cool half an hour before it is wanted, beat up the eggs nicely, and put to the milk with sufficient salt; bake in a quick oven twenty minutes. Rub nutmeg with with nice sugar and butter for sauce.

St. Louis Wholesale Market.

Corrected for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, by

SHRYOCK & ROWLAND,

Successors to W. P. & L. R. Shryock,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,

And Agents for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco.

210 Levee and 216 Commercial St., St. Louis.

Particular attention paid to the purchase of Plantation Supplies and General Merchandise.

OCT. 12, 1867.

Cotton—20c to 21 ¢ lb.

Tobacco—Lugs, \$4.00 to 7.00 ¢ 100 lbs.

Shipping leaf, \$7.50 to 14.00.

Manufacturing leaf, \$8.00 to 100.00.

Hemp—Hackled tow, \$140 @ 147. ¢ ton.

Dressed, \$275 @ 300.

Medium, \$145 @ 165.

Choice, \$190.

Lead—\$8.25 @ 8.50 ¢ 100 lbs.

Hides—Dry salt, 19c ¢ lb.

Green 11c @ 12 ¢ lb.

Dry flint, 22c ¢ lb.

Hay—\$16.00 @ 19.00 ¢ ton.

Wheat—Spring, \$1.70 to 2.00, ¢ bush.

Winter, \$1.75 to 2.50 ¢ bus.

Corn—\$1.02 to 1.10 ¢ bush.

Oats—62c to 65 ¢ bus.

Barley—Spring, \$1.30 ¢ bush.

Fall, \$1.80 @ 1.90.

Flour—Fine, \$4.00 to 5.00, ¢ bbl.

Superfine, \$6.50 to 7.50 ¢ bbl.

XX, \$ 8.50 to 10.00 ¢ bbl.

Ex. Family, \$13.00 to 15.00 ¢ bbl.

Butter—Cooking, 10c to 13; table, 33 to 40, ¢ lb.

Eggs—20c @ 22 ¢ doz., shipper's count.

Beans—Navy, \$3.50 @ 4.00, ¢ bus.

Castor, \$2.00 ¢ bus.

Potatoes—\$2.75 @ 4.00 ¢ bbl. for Peachblows.

Salt—per bbl. \$3.20. G. A., sack, 2.35 to 2.40

Onions—new, \$2.50 @ 3.00 ¢ bbl.

Dried Fruit—Apples—\$1 ¢ bush.

Peaches—halves, \$2.50 @ 3.00 ¢ bush.

Cranberries—none.

Corn Brooms—\$1.75 to 4.50 per doz.

Groceries—Coffee, Rio, 25c to 27 ¢ lb.

Tea, \$1.25 to 2.00 ¢ lb.

Sugar, N. O., 13½c to 16 ¢ lb.

Crushed & Refined, 17½c to 18 ¢ lb.

Molasses, N. O., 75c to 95 ¢ gal.

Choice Syrups, \$1.35 to 1.70, ¢ gal.

Soap—Palm, 6½c to 7½ ¢ lb.

Ex. Family, 9c ¢ lb.

Castile, 14c ¢ lb.

Candles—15c to 16 ¢ lb.

Lard Oil—\$1.05 @ 1.15 ¢ gal.

Coal Oil—50c @ 56 ¢ gal.

Tallow—11c ¢ lb.

Beeswax, 35c to 40 ¢ lb.

Green Apples—\$4 @ 4.50 ¢ bbl. Choice Shipping.

BOUND VOLUMES FOR 1866.Bound Volumes of the *Rural World* for 1866 for sale at this office. Price, \$3.**Whiskers**—DR. LAMONTES CORNOLIA will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cents. Address, REEVES & CO., jyl5-ly 78 Nassau Street, New York.**1867—ST. LOUIS NURSERIES.—1868**

COLMAN & SANDERS' have just issued their New Wholesale and Retail Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Roses, &c. Send 3 cent stamp for a Catalogue. Address, Colman and Sanders, St. Louis, Mo.

\$3000 AGENTS Wanted. \$10 made from \$1. Call and examine an invention needed by everybody. No experience necessary. Business light. Situation permanent—employment immediate. C. L. VAN ALLEN, 49 New Street, New York. oct15-3m**\$2 TO \$5.**

FOR every hour's service; pleasant and honorable employment without risk. Desirable for all ladies, ministers, teachers, students, farmers, merchants, mechanics, soldiers, everybody; please call or address, C. W. Jackson & Co., 58 Beaver St., New York. oct15-3m

\$100 a Month Salary.

WILL be paid for Agents, male or female, in a new, pleasant, permanent business; full particulars FREE by return mail, or sample retailing at \$4.50 for 50 cts. A. D. BOWMAN & CO., 45 Broad Street, New York. (Clip out and return this notice.) oct15-3m

100,000 FARMERS WANTED! 100,000 TO ACT AS CLUB AGENTS.**EVERY WEEK.**

Colman's Rural World.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1868.TWENTIETH YEAR AND VOLUME.
The Oldest Agricultural Journal in the Mississippi Valley.**NOTICE!**

On and after January 1st, 1868, this well-known Agricultural Journal will be issued

Every Week!
AT \$2.00 PER YEAR.**PREMIUMS!**

IN TREES, PLANTS, GRAPE VINES, SEWING MACHINES, AND KNITTING MACHINES,

GIVEN TO CLUB AGENTS!

Club Agents wanted in every Neighborhood in the West and South-West. Every responsible Farmer can act as a Club Agent.

SAMPLE (FREE) COPIES

The Proprietor believing that a Weekly Agricultural Journal is needed in the Valley of the Mississippi, has determined to issue one commencing with the New Year, Jan'y, 1868. Every New Subscriber now, will receive the remaining numbers of 1867, Free. Now is the time to

FORM CLUBS FOR 1868.

It will continue to be published in its present excellent form of 16 pages (so as to preserve and bind conveniently.) It will be embellished with appropriate engravings. It will contain a Review of the Markets. It will be devoted to the interests of the Western Farmer, Fruit Grower, Vineyardist, Stock Breeder, &c.

LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.**GRAPE VINES FREE.**

To any person sending 4 names and \$8, I will send by mail, carefully packed in moss, 6 well-rooted Concord Grape Vines, or 6 Clinton, or 4 Hartford Prolific, or 4 Taylor's Bullitt (white), or 1 of each of them.

SMALL FRUITS FREE.

To any person sending 4 names and \$8, I will send 1 dozen St. Louis Red Raspberry, or 1 doz. Doolittle's Improved Black Cap Raspberry, or 1 doz. large Red Dutch Currants, or 1 doz. Houghton Seedling Gooseberries, or half a doz. of the celebrated Philadelphia Raspberry, or 1 doz. each of the Agriculturist, French's New Seedling, and Russell's Seedling Strawberries. For double the number of names, double the amount of Premiums, and so on.

AN ORCHARD FREE.

For 20 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give, nicely packed and delivered at any Express Office or R. R. Station in St. Louis, 50 Choice Apple Trees, assorted varieties, or 50 Choice Peach Trees, or 25 Apple and 25 Peach Trees. For 40 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give double the number of the above trees.

SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES, FREE.

For 60 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machines, worth \$75, or one of Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines, worth \$58, or one of Lamb's Knitting Machines, worth \$60.

Every one of our subscribers can obtain one or more Premiums, by a little effort—NOW is the time.

Address, NORMAN J. COLMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
N. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

WESTERN AGRICULTURAL DEPOT AND SEED STORE. WM. KOENIG & CO.,

No. 207 NORTH SECOND STREET, BETWEEN PINE AND OLIVE STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Would respectfully call the attention of the Farming community to their
DEERE'S Celebrated MOLINE PLOWS. COLE'S SULKY CORN STALK CUTTER.
The Favorite HAWKEYE SULKY CORN BROWN'S Improved ILL. CORN PLANTER.
CULTIVATOR.

The World Renowned

Buckeye Reaper and Mower,

Which took the 1st Prize over 20 competing machines at the Solon, O., Field Trial, July, 1867.
Sweepstakes and Tornado THRESHING Ma- chines.

McSherry's Celebrated GRAIN DRILL.

Victor Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporators.

The Little Giant CORN and COB CRUSHERS. FAN MILLS and SEPARATORS.
Cross Cut and Draw SAW MILLS and HORSE POWERS.
Straw, Hay, and Corn STALK CUTTERS.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Descriptive Circulars Sent Free of Postage to any Address.

WM. KOENIG & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Bloomington Nursery.

16TH YEAR; 10 GREENHOUSES.

350 ACRES Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery stock, general assortment.

1,000,000 APPLE—1 to 4 years, superb yearlings; 1,000, \$50. S. CRAB and DWARF APPLE, all sizes.

150,000 PEAR—Standard and Dwarf; 1,000 splendid 2 foot Standard BARTLETT, &c., \$150.
40,000 CHERRY—Largely Richmond or May; 100 \$15 to \$35.

30,000 PEACH—Hale's Early, &c.; 1,000 \$115.
300,000 GRAPE—Strong Concord Layers; 1,000 \$85 Hartford, \$150; Ives's, \$150; Rogers', Iona, Creveling, and other best sorts, good and cheap.

5,000,000 OSAGE ORANGE—First Class; 100,000 \$200.
50,000 CURRANT, Raspberry and Gooseberry—STRAWBERRIES.

30,000 KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY—warranted genuine and every way first class; 1,000 \$150.
1,000,000 APPLE STOCKS—Strong, selected, 1 year; 1,000, \$9.

50,000 PEAR STOCKS—Strong yearling; 1,000 \$20; also, Quince, Plum, Cherry, Rose, Dwarf Apple Stocks.

30,000 ROSES—All classes, Marshal Neil, fine plants; \$9 per doz. Evergreens, immense stock. Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, and other hardy Bulbs.

Send two red stamps for descriptive and whole-sale lists.

Please notice our cheap young stock for distant markets. F. K. PHOENIX,
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Strong plants, \$20 per 100; 1,000 for \$150.
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The largest, earliest, sweetest, and best market Blackberry, measuring 5 inches around, and brought \$16 per bushel. Seed of this wonderful berry for the first time offered for sale. Packages containing 100 grains or more sent by mail, with Catalogue, for 50 cents, or 1 dozen plants for \$8.
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120,000 Peach Trees,

Of all the LEADING market VARIETIES, of which

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The earliest by two weeks, and the hardiest of any known variety. Also,

Apricots, Nectarines, and other Fruits.

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BLACKBERRY

PLANTS.

E. & J. C. Williams,

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The EARLIEST and BEST Blackberry known. The reports at the American Pomological Society in this City, last September, and the whole testimony of the year settles this point. There are great efforts made by unprincipled parties to sell inferior and spurious plants. To avoid these, get the genuine article from these headquarters. Price List gratis. New Catalogue, with this year's testimony, 10 cts. Address as above.

The engraving represents the average size.

oct

10,000 RICHMOND

OR

Early May Cherry

TREES.

Thrifty and handsome, 3 to 8 feet, \$15 to \$35 per 100 \$300 per 1000 for best class, 4 to 8 feet.

50,000 Concord Grape Vines.

\$50 to \$75 per Thousand.

HENRY AVERY,

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Late Harrison Potatoes,

very productive, excellent quality, best late potato now before the public. \$4 per bushel, \$10 per barrel, 4 pounds, post-paid, by mail, \$1.

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Alton, Ill.

oct4t

Kittatinny Blackberry, ex-

tra strong plants, \$1 each, \$8 per doz., \$50 per 100.

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We also manufacture and keep constantly on hand, all sizes and weights of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

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By the Thousand.

300,000 Ives's Seedling Cuttings.

20,000 Concord, Venango, and Virginia Seedling Cuttings.

Large Layers of the above varieties. For sale by

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Root grafts \$10 per 1000, \$90 per 10,000.

100,000 1st class 1 year Seedlings.

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GEORGE HUSMANN, GRAPE HILL VINE-

YARDS, NEAR HERMANN, MO.

In cases of one dozen bottles each—

Norton's Virginia, first quality, \$18.00

Concord, first quality, 12.00

Concord, second quality, very good, 10.00

Herbement, first quality, 18.00

Delaware, first quality, 24.00

Cunningham, first quality, 18.00

Cassady, first quality, 12.00

Clinton, 10.00

Hartford Prolific, 16.00

Catawba, first quality, 10.00

Catawba, second quality, very fair, \$ 8.50

In cases, in quantities under forty gallons—

Norton's Virginia, first quality, \$4.50 per gallon.

Concord, first quality, 3.00 "

Concord, second quality, 2.50 "

Catawba, first quality, 2.50 "

Catawba, second quality, 2.00 "

Herbement, first quality, 4.50 "

In quantities over forty gallons—

Norton's Virginia, first quality, 4.00 "

Concord, first quality, 2.50 "

Concord, second quality, 2.00 "

Catawba, first quality, 2.00 "

Catawba, second quality, 1.75 "

As these wines were all grown on my own vineyards and carefully managed, I can warrant them to be of superior quality, and have no doubt but they will give general satisfaction.

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jj-y-tf

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OF ALL SIZES,

**Forming the HEEL and
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We will furnish

New or Second-hand Machinery

Of the best make.

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A number one Bull Calf eight months old, pure blood Alderney, and also a three-quarter blood 14 months' old.

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Have now in store and imported by them from Holland, in the finest condition,

Hyacinths, Tulips,
Lilies, Crocus,
Snowdrops, Crown Imperials,
Narcissus, Scillas,
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Priced Catalogues of Bulbs, containing directions for their management, mailed on application. Also,

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6 Fine Named Double and Single Hyacinths, for pots, glasses, or open border,	} \$2.00
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3 Early Tulips,	
2 Fine Mixed Crocus,	
11 Persian Iris,	

If by mail, add 14 cents.

No. 2.—ASSORTMENTS OF

9 Fine Named Double and Single Hyacinths, for pots, glasses or open border,	} \$5.00
6 Fine Double Tulips,	
15 Beautiful Named Early Tulips,	
25 Fine Mixed Crocus,	
3 Polyanthus Narcissus,	
6 Double Narcissus,	
3 Bulbocodium Vernum,	
3 Persian Iris,	} \$10.00
25 Double Snowdrops,	

If by mail, add 40 cents.

No. 3.—ASSORTMENTS OF

18 Fine Named Double and Single Hyacinths, for pots, glasses or open border,	} \$10.00
50 Fine Mixed Crocus,	
25 Fine Beautiful Named Early Tulips,	
12 Fine Named Double Tulips,	
4 Polyanthus Narcissus,	
12 Double Narcissus,	
3 Persian Iris,	
6 English Iris,	
1 Crown Imperial,	
6 Bulbocodium Vernum,	
30 Double Snowdrops,	} \$10.00

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PEAR SEED,

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15,000 Clinton do.
3,000 Ives' Seedling do.

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Believed to be unsurpassed in the West.

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GRAPE VINES: Concord, CLINTON, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, NORTON'S VIRGINIA, and other Grape Vines, in large quantity, and strong, well-rooted plants, as cheap as at any other reliable Nursery.

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